

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 219

PRICE TWO CENTS

## DR. SUN YAT SEN NOT A FUGITIVE IS DECLARATION

Intimate Friend Says Former  
Provisional President's Mission  
to Japan Is to Inform Empire  
as to China's Condition

## FACTOR IS PURSE

Thinks When Yuan Shih Kai's  
Money Is Gone His Resistance  
Will Cease Unless the Powers  
Assist Him Further

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Seen in regard to the report circulated widely in the European press that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had fled from China to Japan, Arthur Diosis, who is in intimate touch with Dr. Sun, declared to a representative of the Monitor that the statement is utterly untrue.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, he said, has gone to Japan on an important mission as envoy of the republican party in China to explain the situation to the Japanese people and to seek further support from Japan, where his welcome is assured.

In regard to the statement that Dr. Sun on arriving at Kobe had landed secretly outside the harbor Mr. Diosis said that he would only have adopted this course in order to avoid a popular demonstration which would have been embarrassing to the government.

The attitude of the Japanese government Mr. Diosis continued, is of course, strictly correct, and as you will see, Admiral Yamamoto, the premier is reported to have issued a decree refusing permission to Chinese refugees to land in Japan, but speaking from my knowledge of far eastern politics, I would say that such a proclamation might very well be placed on the same footing as Pitt's famous despatch to Collingwood.

In regard to the general situation, Mr. Diosis said there was very little change. In this revolt, he said, or call it what you will, war is not the governing factor, but the purse. Yuan Shi Kai, for the moment, has a very long purse, and he is drawing upon it lavishly to secure the adherence to his cause of both the army and the navy.

Such a course of action, however, must soon become impossible, and there can be little doubt of it that, when Yuan comes to the end of his resources, he will again apply to the powers for further funds. It is a question with me whether the great powers, even by that time, will be awake to what is going on, and will refuse to send good money after bad.

## BOSTON PEOPLE TOO PARTICULAR SAY BUTCHERS

Meat Men in Convention Say  
Customers Are Responsible for  
High Prices in Cuts

Responsibility for Boston's meat costing two or three cents a pound more than New York's was placed upon its citizens by the members of the United Master Butchers of America, who opened their twenty-eighth annual convention today in the American house. People of Boston are so particular about their choice of parts of meat, it was said, that the increased price is necessary as there is but small demand for certain parts that are as good as others.

About 800 delegates from all over the country are attending the convention, which was opened by Andrew Ronald. The delegates were welcomed by Arthur W. Clark of the Boston Retail Meat Men's Association, who said the organization purposed to get rid of trade abuses, such as wholesale selling at retail prices.

Mayor Fitzgerald read of the difference in the prices of meat here and in New York and brought from the delegates a quick reply as to its cause. The mayor said the butchers should acquaint the citizens of Boston with the situation.

The Mayor declared, however, that prices will not be lowered greatly until the supply is increased. He said there was need for a back-to-the-land movement.

Papers by A. C. Sherin and H. W. Bosworth were read.

Reports of officers will be given at the afternoon session.

A dinner will be held tonight at the American house.

## PRESIDENT NAMES POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON—President Wilson this afternoon nominated the following postmasters: Highland Park, Ill., William M. Dooley; Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt; Hastings, Neb., Rainard B. Wahlquist; Barnegat, N. J.; Lemuel H. Mathews; Englewood, N. J., Thomas C. Birdwhistle; Ocean Grove, N. J., Walter F. Clayton.

## EASTHAMPTON OFFICE FILLED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson sent to the Senate today the nomination of Joe E. Barnett to be postmaster at Easthampton, Mass.

## SUFFRAGISTS DEFER MEETINGS AS MRS. PANKHURST IS FREED

Mr. Asquith Declines to See Hampshire Deputation Which Is Declared to Represent 30,000 Men Convinced of the Necessity for Granting Woman Suffrage

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The weekly meetings of the Women's Social and Political Union came to an end yesterday until the autumn. In making the announcement Mrs. Fox, who presided, explained that as the government had allowed the warrant for Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest to lapse and she was now a free woman, there was no necessity for continuing these meetings during the holidays.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney addressed the meeting, the former declaring that she believed the government's action in failing to rearrest her was largely on account of fear of the effect such a spectacle would have on the doctors of the medical congress now sitting in London, numbers of whom were present in the hall.

Almost simultaneously a deputation of men of Hampshire made an attempt to see the prime minister. The deputation

claims to represent 30,000 Hampshire men convinced of the necessity of women's suffrage.

Mr. Asquith having declined to see the deputation, it proceeded to Downing street, where three members, having been permitted to pass the police cordon, were compelled to hand in their protest to the office keeper.

The head of the deputation, Dr. Stancomb, with his two colleagues, Counselor Odell, president of the trades and labor council of Southampton, and Counselor MacLachlan, secretary to the Portsmouth labor party, returned to the other members of the deputation, who had been prevented from entering Downing street, and informed them that they were about to purchase Russian dictionaries, in order to pick up a few sentences of the languages of a country to which they thought the deputation ought to belong, instead of the democratic one of which they had thought they were citizens.

## RETAIL COAL TO INCREASE IN PRICE SOON

Raise to Teamsters and Handlers and Pennsylvania's Tax at Mines Are Given as Reasons

Further increases in the different prices of retail coal are looked for within the next month, although an advance of 25 cents a ton was made on Aug. 1 and rates are higher than they were at this time last year, according to an official of the Bay State Coal Company today. The \$1 a week raise to the coal teamsters and handlers and the recently imposed tax by Pennsylvania on coal at the mines are given as reasons.

At present, the prices are for furnace coal, \$7; egg, \$7.50; stove, \$7.75; chestnut, \$8 and pea, \$6. With the advance will be, officials of the Bay State Fuel, the Boston Coal and the Wellington-Wild Coal companies were unable to say.

In accordance with the usual custom, the price to the retailer went up 10 cents on Aug. 1 and 25 cents to the consumer.

Another raise of 10 cents on the retail price is due Sept. 1 and a further raise of 10 cents is due.

## KAISER'S ACTION IS DECLARED TO STRIKE AUSTRIA

Telegrams to Rumania Are Read as a Warning to Partner in Triple Alliance Against Her Unsuccessful Balkan Policy

## CLEAVAGE APPARENT

Though Bulgaria Utters Threat of a Future War to Recover Lost Spoils, Federation Plan for Balkans Is Advocated

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The triple alliance is in a bad way. Germany, impatient at the persistently dangerous and perpetually unsuccessful policy of Austria, has at last given her to understand that in an alliance between the three great nations the prestige of one cannot steadily be regarded as the principal factor.

It was this undoubtedly that the Kaiser's telegrams to the King of Rumania were meant to accentuate, and the press of both Berlin and Vienna have recognized the fact. Austria, says one of her chief supporters in Berlin, has made blunder after blunder and must now make the best of it.

Already there are signs of the depth of the cleavage made by the new conditions in the Balkans and the greatest interest is displayed to learn what Sir Edward Grey will tell the House of Commons this evening.

The ambassadors' conference in London is being held together with the greatest difficulty, so absolutely divergent have become the views of the powers which entered it as allies.

The press of Sofia has already taken up the parable of a new war. This was perhaps to be expected, and need not be taken as seriously as it might seem. In the moment of Bulgaria's humiliation chauvinism must find relief in some direction.

In an intensely statesmanlike speech which the King of Rumania made at the great state banquet last night, he struck a very different note to that of the irresponsible press. He declared that he believed the peace which had been made would be durable, and he drew a picture of the Balkan states federated in an attempt to develop their resources in peace instead of wasting them in internecine feuds.

In every direction the speech is being read as an indication of an attempt to federate the Balkan peninsula, to make its armies so powerful that they may bid defiance to their two great neighbors and its commerce so prosperous as to be able to sustain the burdens which will be necessitated by this aim.

This speech is in striking contrast to the order of King Ferdinand to the Bulgarian army on its demobilization, and yet there is really nothing fundamentally opposed in the two.

The position of the King of Bulgaria is dangerous, and any hesitation to take the side of the Chauvinists in the present crisis might be fatal.

The order is a prolonged eulogy of the army and a bitter criticism of the attitude of Bulgaria's former allies, ending in the acknowledgment that, based on all sides, there was nothing for it but for Bulgaria to make the best terms she could and to rest with her sword in her hand.

## STATE COURT SAYS IT IS POWERLESS

Helda Greenwood and Juliet Iseckes failed to secure an injunction today from Judge Crosby of the superior court against the Nantasket Steamboat Company, which they sought to restrain from erecting a pier at Hull, Mass. The plaintiffs said that the pier would interfere with their rights. Judge Crosby said that so long as the federal government had given the company the right to build the pier the court was powerless.

## CONGRESSMAN IN GOVERNOR RACE



AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER

## U. S. ENVOYS IN MEXICO REPORT SITUATION QUIET

Administration Officials Express Satisfaction Over Improved Conditions in Attitude of the Huerta Government

## JOHN LIND AT WORK

WASHINGTON—Charge d' Affaires O'Shaughnessy, in a report sent directly to President Wilson today, stated that affairs in Mexico City are quiet and encouraging. At the same time John Lind, the President's personal representative, reported that he was hard at work on his mission. He stated that he is much encouraged with the change apparent in the sentiment among Mexican officials generally.

There was much mystery here today over the report that Gen. Felix Diaz, accredited by Huerta as the new Mexican ambassador to Japan, would not be received in Tokyo. The reason assigned—that the Mikado is spending the summer away from the capital—is accepted.

## BAY STATE ROAD MAY IMPROVE ITS ARLINGTON TRACK

Improvements to the tracks of the Bay State street railway in Arlington, with the view of increasing the efficiency and lessening noise, are in prospect as a result of an agreement reached this morning between representatives of the road and of the town, at a hearing before the public service commission.

Three engineers, representing the town, the road and the commission, are to go over the route and decide whether any repairs are needed, as the road maintains, or whether the rails should be relaid, as the town declares. All the parties agree to abide by the decision of the engineers.

Philip A. Herriek, representing the town, said that the selectmen are constantly receiving complaints of the citizens regarding the noise made by the wheels of the cars. This was caused by the poor condition, he said, of the rails, which were laid 15 years ago. Several citizens testified to the same effect adding that worn joints of the rails lowered the degree of safety of operation to a margin that should receive attention at once. In admitting that the road was not in the best condition James F. Jackson, counsel for the road, said the rails could be repaired.

## EYES OF JAPAN ARE ON CHINA, NOT MEXICO, DR. KOZAKI SAYS

"China, not Mexico, is the country in which the Japanese are interested," says the Rev. H. Kozaki, president of the Sunday School Association in Japan, who is returning to his home in Tokyo from the international convention at Zurich by way of the United States. "It is almost universally believed by the Japanese that their capital and government will ultimately rule China," he says. Continuing, Dr. Kozaki stated that the cotton mills and other manufacturing plants that are being established in southern China are controlled to a large extent by Japanese money.

It is not a movement to conquer the Chinese such as the United States has exercised over the Indians, but rather to direct the energies of the many millions of people toward their own development. "Japan," said Mr. Kozaki, smiling, "realizes even better than the nations of the Occident that there is an awakening in China."

In speaking of the American-Japanese

question Mr. Kozaki said: "There are some in Japan as in the United States who are calling for war, but at present there are no prospects in Japan of such a conflict. The situation is in the control of men who have either been trained in the United States or in Europe and who are working toward a peaceful settlement of all international differences."

The training that Japanese boys are getting in our schools and colleges, he says, is having a splendid effect upon the right development of Japan. The reins of government rest with the men who have been educated in Europe or in the United States.

"President Wilson," says Mr. Kozaki, "is highly esteemed in Japan."

On his visit to Boston yesterday Mr. Kozaki was accompanied by Miss E. W. Snell, field secretary for Iowa, and Miss M. E. Brown, general secretary for Nebraska, who are completing a world tour, having also been delegates to the Sunday school convention at Zurich.

## GOV. FOSS OUT FOR NOMINATION OF REPUBLICANS

Secretary of Chief Executive Says Entrance of Representative Augustus P. Gardner Will Not Change His Attitude

## CAMPAIGN IS ACTIVE

Col. Everett C. Benton Opens Headquarters and Nomination Papers of Hamilton Man Are Circulated Throughout State

While papers were being signed today for Congressman Augustus P. Gardner as a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, Governor Foss definitely decided to file his papers as a Republican candidate. Headquarters for Col. Everett C. Benton, also seeking the Republican nomination, were opened at 18 Tremont street. Former Governor Curtis Guild was among the first to sign the papers for Congressman Gardner today.

Senator Charles V. Blanchard, of Somerville, floor leader of the state Senate, joined Colonel Benton's campaign force and began work in his interest at the new headquarters. Mr. Blanchard has been repeatedly mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for state treasurer but said today that he will not be a candidate for any office this fall.

The headquarters are in two rooms adjoining those of the Republican state committee on the fourth floor of the Kimball building. Former Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth, secretary of Colonel Benton's campaign committee, was there for several hours receiving callers and starting the campaign machinery.

Congressman Gardner has not yet opened headquarters here, although at his home in Hamilton it was said he was in Boston. Many of his friends went to the offices of Speaker Grafton Cushing for information about the Gardner campaign. The latter said that he knew nothing of the congressman's plans as yet.

Among those who called on Mr. Cushing and offered his service was former Representative John Saltonstall of Beverly.

Although some Republicans at state headquarters today were questioning whether Governor Foss would be a candidate at the Republican primaries, now that Congressman Gardner had entered the race, when inquiry was made at the State House of George M. Harlow, the Governor's political secretary, he said that there was no doubt that the Governor's Republican nomination papers would be filed by Aug. 19, the last day for filing.

Congressman Gardner, whose candidacy was made public early today, already has secured the support of two leading Republicans of the state, former Governor Norcross and Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives. Others who have rallied with the Gardner forces on short notice and are understood to be circulating nomination papers in the congressman's behalf are Gen. E. E. Leroy Sweetser of Everett, J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston, Prescott F. Hall of Brookline, Warren A. Goldthwaite of Haverhill, secretary of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union of that city; Representative John H. Sherburne of Brookline and Representative J. Eugene Farrell of Essex.

Since the contest is one within the Republican party at the present time, the officials of the state committee say they will take no active part, but in political quarters it is generally believed they favor Congressman Gardner.

Although Mr. Gardner plans to make

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## CHICAGO SCORES IN FIRST INNING OF DOUBLE-HEADER

LINEUP FOR THE FIRST GAME  
BOSTON CHICAGO  
Marshall, ss.....c.f. Leach  
Myers, lb.....2b. Evers  
Connelly, l.f.....c.f. Schulte  
Sweeney, 2b.....3b. Zimmerman  
Lord, c.f.....1b. Sale  
Smith, 3b.....l.f. Williams  
Mann, c.f.....ss. Bridwell  
Bartlett, c.....c. Archer  
Dickson, p.....p. Cheney

Chicago met Boston this afternoon at the Walpole street grounds in a double-header. It is the first game played by the Nationals in this city since July 24 when Cincinnati was here, and a good-sized crowd was on hand when play started at 1:30 in the opening game.

Chicago started the scoring in the first inning. Manager Evers singled and came home on Shulte's two-base hit to right field.

## RHODE ISLAND MAN FOR CAIRO CONSUL

WASHINGTON—Olney Arnold of Rhode Island will be nominated by President Wilson immediately to be United States agent and consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, it was learned today.

## KING'S DAUGHTER SEES DAVIS CUP DOUBLES



Princess Mary at Wimbledon watching play in challenge round for international lawn tennis trophy

(Special to the Monitor)

## MILAN IS IN STATE OF SIEGE DUE TO SYNDICALIST STRIKE

Moderates Accepted Terms of Masters but They Failed to Restrain the Advanced Section With Result That 20,000 Troops and Police Now Guard City Streets

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Milan is in a state of siege owing to a bitter strike which is being fought out to settle which is the more powerful of the labor organizations, the labor chamber or the syndicalists.

Some time ago the labor chamber accepted terms offered by the masters with a view to bringing to a close the strike of the metal workers; syndicalists disapproved of the arrangement and again called out the men.

The numbers of those called out have since been added to by strikes in other

trades, with the result that today an army of 20,000 troops and police have possession of the streets of Milan, whilst means of communication throughout the city are practically at a standstill, and there is danger every day of more and more trades being involved.

The syndicalists have proclaimed a general strike within the city boundaries, and they threaten that, if this is not effective, they will extend it to the rest of the country. The labor chamber has been forced into a share in the strike, with the result that what is taking place is not so much a battle of employers and employees as a struggle between the moderate and advanced wings of the party.

## HAMPDEN LEASE TO BE CONSIDERED BY COMMISSION

Notice was sent out today by the public service commission inviting all persons interested in the Hampden railroad lease to appear at a public hearing at 11 a. m. Wednesday with the object of arriving at some working agreement whereby the road may be opened under a temporary order.

## GARDENERS TAKE ANNUAL DAY OFF AT AN OUTING

Boston and Providence Associations Go to Seekonk and Measure Their Strength in Base Ball

Members of the Boston and Providence Market Gardeners associations are taking their annual day off at a joint outing today in Seekonk, Mass. Some hundred or more market gardeners of Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, Newton, Lexington, Somerville, Winchester, Revere, Braintree, Bedford, Woburn and other outlying towns left Boston early today with their president, M. Ernest Moore, of Arlington.

A baseball game between the representatives of the two sections is the principal feature to most of the gardeners. John Orcutt, secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, accompanied the Boston party. He is to speak to the assembly at the outing on the coming agricultural and industrial exposition, to be held in the Mechanics building this fall, under the auspices of the Boston chamber; he purposes enlisting their support in the matter of exhibits and an awakened interest in agriculture throughout New England.

The Monitor's aim to attain the highest standards in journalism is shown in every department of the paper. Its news, editorials, advertising and its general build recommend it as an ideal paper for your home and the home of your friends to whom you mail it.

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# Busy Indian Port Honoring Famous British Administrator

## FRANCO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP SEEN IN CAIRO STREETS

Fall of Bastille Celebrated by  
Boy Scouts of Two Nations  
Who March in Egyptian City

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAIRO, Egypt.—The great French fête, commemorating the taking of the Bastille and the fall of tyranny in France, is always a gay time in Cairo. It is a general though not an official holiday. The town is gay with the tricolor and flags of all other nations.

In the morning top hats and dress suits are much in evidence, for there is a reception at the French agency. In the evening the Ezbekiah Gardens are the gathering place for all the world and his wife, the beautiful grounds laid out for Ismail Pasha being gaily decorated and illuminated.

Among the special features of the day were the presence in Cairo of a number of officers and men from the French cruiser Bruix, now lying in Alexandria harbor, and the march round the town of the French and British boy scouts in friendly cooperation. Preceded by two large tricolors and a very excellent amateur band, the scouts carried ovals of evidence of the entente cordiale to all parts of the European quarter of the town.

French influence is still strong in Egypt. The Suez Canal Company, Le Bon & Co., who have the gas and electricity works in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said, and the sugar company, three of the most important commercial enterprises in Egypt, and all of them French, recall the days when France had the ascendancy.

## FRENCH RADICALS AND SOCIALISTS ATTACK BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The strenuous fight over the three years' bill has recommenced, but it is now transferred to the budget discussions and an effort is to be made to oppose the granting of the necessary means for giving practical effect to the new military law.

Underlying this, however, there is a far more vital question than merely that of whether the military forces of the country shall or shall not be increased. The actual fight is for the very existence of the radical and socialist party, and their numerous recent defeats indicate great changes; in fact, so far as their present methods are concerned, they would seem to be nearing a dangerous pass.

## BOHEMIA LOSES ITS CONSTITUTION OWING TO CRISIS

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, has, by an autograph letter suspended the constitution of Bohemia and dissolved the Diet. This step has been taken by the Emperor because of the irreconcilable attitude of the German party in the Diet towards the Czechs, a condition of things which has obtained for a considerable time.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 3:45, 7:45.  
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell, 8:15.

N.Y. YORK  
CORT—"The Girl of the Year."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
PORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."  
LONGACHE—"The Silver Wedding."

CHICAGO  
CORT—"The Girl of the Year."  
GRAND—"The Girl of the Year."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."

and has resulted in no budget being passed for several years.  
As a consequence of this the local government is on the verge of bankruptcy, as under the Bohemian constitution no money can be spent without the sanction of the Diet. The Emperor

has appointed a commission of nine officials to carry on the administration with power to levy the necessary taxes.

It is reported that matters have gone so far that even the government officials have not been paid their salaries for some time. The financial condition of

the country as a whole leaves nothing to be desired, and the scarcity of funds is entirely due to the obstructive methods of the German party. The first task of the new administration will undoubtedly be to put the finances of the country in order.

lished by Sir Charles Napier, and in the opinion of competent judges, it was then the best police force in India.

During Napier's governorship, he was the most accessible man in the province. The poorest ryot could interview him personally, with the certain knowledge that his complaint would be thoroughly investigated, and justice done. The individual guilty of oppression was duly punished, and very soon the offense became a rare occurrence.

All England Called  
His bitterest enemies were his employers—the directors of the honorable East India Company. He left India in 1847, with the firm intention of never returning again, owing to their treatment of him, but in 1849, when the disastrous battles with the Sikhs had created a very serious situation in India, the English nation with one voice demanded that he be sent out as commander-in-chief of the forces in India.

By order of the Queen, the Duke of Wellington sent for Napier, and offered him the appointment. Napier refused, and the duke then said: "If you don't go, I must." There was nothing for Napier to do after this, but to go, and he went.

Prior to his departure the directors, in accordance with the usual custom, gave a banquet in his honor, and he accepted the invitation. The hatchet was to be buried. The Duke of Wellington was present, and some of the ministers. It was a moment when a smaller mind might easily have allowed itself the exultation of victory, but Napier spoke without a trace of triumph—"I go to India," he said, "at the command of her majesty, by the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, and I believe I go also with the approbation of my countrymen." Then he quietly observed, "Least said is soonest mended," thanked his hosts for their hospitality, and sat down.

His Endeavor Thwarted  
On taking up his command in India, he soon discovered that the whole Indian army was in a seething state of mutiny, and he at once set to work to remove the causes which his trained eye saw had produced this result. He tried to introduce reforms, but was hampered on all sides by opposition which increased the more he urged the necessity of these reforms. He was thwarted in his labors, ridiculed for his fears, and censured for his measures of reform.

He foresaw the mutiny of 1857, but his warning fell on unheeding ears. Within a year he resigned his command and returned to England.

The site of the obelisk at Karachi is also the spot on which Sir Charles Napier uttered his remarkable prophecy regarding the future of this city. When bidding farewell, he said, "You will yet be the glory of the east. Would that I could come again to see you, Karachi, in all your grandeur." This prophecy is being rapidly fulfilled at the present time. When complete fulfillment has been achieved, it is to be hoped that this great man will be accorded his rightful place in the history of the province.

The present chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, under whose able administration the port of Karachi is progressing by leaps and bounds, and creating a fresh record every year, is H. C. Mules, C. S. I., M. V. O. His connection with the province of Sind dates back to the year 1875 and when Sir Charles Napier's prophecy with regard to Karachi reaches fulfillment, the name of Mr. Mules will be written large in the history of this achievement.

## NEW SOUTH WALES ADJUDGED OWNER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The federal high court has delivered recently a judgment in the appeal case of the state government against the verdict of the local court re the federal government house case. The high court unanimously held that the state government had full power over all lands, and so could convert or do as they pleased with this land.

This case was contested by a body of citizens who protested against the governor-general being deprived of a residence in Sydney. It had become a party question and much feeling was experienced on both sides. This verdict, which is not likely to be appealed against, should finally settle the matter.

The minister for education has plans ready to convert the large stables, beautifully situated in the gardens, into a conservatorium of music, and he proposes to push on with this work at once. It is not yet known what use the mansion will be put to.

Sir Bartle Frere himself was emphatic in his praise of the police force as established by Sir Charles Napier, and in the opinion of competent judges, it was then the best police force in India.

Not long ago a discussion was started as to the respective merits of Napier and Bartle Frere, and it was even said that the latter did much more for Sind than the former. This may be true in a sense, but it should not be forgotten that Napier's work was the pioneer work, carried on in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, which made Bartle Frere's task a comparatively easy one. There can thus be no comparison between the two, and no glorification of one at the expense of the other.

Sir Bartle Frere himself was emphatic in his praise of the police force as established by Sir Charles Napier, and in the opinion of competent judges, it was then the best police force in India.

## KARACHI RECALLS NAPIER SERVICES TO SIND



(Copyright by R. Jalbhoy, Karachi)

Government house in Karachi, India, long associated with famous British soldier and administrator

(Special to the Monitor)  
KARACHI, India.—The Karachi Port Trust has sanctioned the erection of a new Scotch red granite obelisk, at an estimated cost of Rs.7500 to replace the present pillar which marks the spot from which Sir Charles Napier, the first British administrator of the province of Sind, took his departure in August, 1847, on his retirement from the governorship of the province.

The present obelisk stands well back from the main road, hidden from view behind a cotton press and some old sheds, and unless one knew where to look for it, one might pass and repass it without ever seeing it. Originally erected in 1853, it was rebuilt in 1891 of rough stone, and, as it stands today is most emphatically not a memorial worthy of the distinguished soldier who laid the foundations of British rule in Sind.

It is due to H. C. Mules, chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, that this memorial is now to be raised out of obscurity, and rendered more worthy of the great man whom it commemorates. It will be erected nearer to the main road, and well within view of all passers-by.

## Law and Order Won

When Napier came to Sind in 1842, the province was in a state of chaos. The mirs, or ruling chiefs, were fighting among themselves, law and order were non-existent, and the people were cruelly oppressed. He at once took over the province, defeated the mirs in successive engagements, restored tranquility and security throughout the country, established law and order and rooted out oppression, and all this was accomplished

## NON-PARTY MOVE BEING MADE IN FAVOR OF CHANNEL TUNNEL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER.—For some time past an active propaganda has been carried on amongst members of the House of Commons by the supporters of the channel tunnel scheme. This has resulted in the formation of a non-party committee to further the project.

Mr. Fell is the chairman of the committee, and Russell Rea, on the Liberal side, has been specially active in furthering the idea. The committee, which at present numbers about 100, is equally representative of both parties in the House of Commons, and the question is being successfully dealt with on entirely non-party lines. It is intended shortly to present a memorial to the prime minister signed by all the members of the committee.

The deputation which will hand this memorial to Mr. Asquith will be composed not only of members of the committee, but of naval and military officers and of representative financiers. The memorial will contain the following passages:

We desire to call the attention of the government to the important changes that have taken place in recent years

within a period of four years. Improvements in every direction were initiated, and many had been successfully completed or were in course of execution when he retired in 1847.

Sir William Butler's "Life of Sir Charles Napier" and Col. Keith Young's "Sind in the Forties" give one a clear insight into Napier's character. He was a man in advance of his period; hence he encountered much opposition and incurred the enmity of certain highly-placed individuals, who resented his fearless expression of his views. If he was convinced that a certain course was right, he unwaveringly followed that course in the face of all opposition and vituperation. He declined to make any compromise, either by moderating his views of what was right or by glossing over that which he knew to be wrong.

The honesty and openness of his character were beyond dispute. In all his strenuous controversies with his opponents, he never stopped to subterfuge, but relied on simple direct statements of fact, and a clear conscience.

## Confidence in Right

On one occasion when the directors of the Honorable East India Company had been attacking him more violently than usual in the endeavor to undermine his position, he is reported to have said "they can do me no harm, because I have done nothing wrong." He was essentially a large-hearted man, and although he often expressed himself with an energy that might be described as fiery, he bore no animosity towards any one.

His opponents were incapable of appreciating his motives, and persisted in misrepresenting his policy in Sind, in

spite of the fact that it was eminently successful. Later generations, however, have been gradually acquiring a more just estimate of his methods and achievements, and of the value of his services to Sind.

The keynote of his policy was simplicity combined with straightforwardness. Rigid justice was ever his aim, but he took no legal by-paths in his journey towards this goal, and uncompromisingly brushed aside all legal formalities which would hamper his action, and possibly defeat the ends of justice. Lawyers stood aghast at his unconventional methods; that the sacred traditions of the legal profession should be set aside, was, to them, inconceivable. No government could possibly be carried on under such conditions.

## His Methods Succeeded

Nevertheless, the government of Sind was carried on in Napier's own way, and proved completely successful. What he



(Reproduced by permission)  
H. C. MULES, C. S. I., M. V. O.  
Who is helping to make true Sir Charles Napier's prophecy regarding Indian port

did for Sind is probably not yet fully recognized, but it will be some day.

Not long ago a discussion was started as to the respective merits of Napier and Bartle Frere, and it was even said that the latter did much more for Sind than the former. This may be true in a sense, but it should not be forgotten that Napier's work was the pioneer work, carried on in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, which made Bartle Frere's task a comparatively easy one. There can thus be no comparison between the two, and no glorification of one at the expense of the other.

Sir Bartle Frere himself was emphatic in his praise of the police force as established by Sir Charles Napier, and in the opinion of competent judges, it was then the best police force in India.

## ENGLISH BUILDING BILL WILL HAVE A THIRD READING

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER.—Standing committee B, with Sir D. Brynmor Jones in the chair, recently considered the public buildings expenses bill introduced by Wedgwood Benn on behalf of the first commissioner of works.

The bill appropriates the surplus, amounting to £145,000, from the sum of £800,000, which was voted for the building of the new local government board offices in Parliament street and Great George street, as follows: Home office industrial museum £25,000, admiralty additional accommodation £55,000, and the college of art, South Kensington £65,000.

Wedgwood Benn explained that the difference between the actual cost and the estimated cost of the local government board offices was due to the fact that the government made an exceptionally favorable contract for the completion of the local government board offices.

Gordon Harvey, a Liberal, made a strong attack on the office of works for the inaccuracy of its estimates, due, he said, to the practice of laying vague proposals before the house without any adequate attempt being made to arrive at the actual cost of the work proposed to be undertaken.

Wedgwood Benn replied that the proposal of the estimates committee that the office of works should get tenders for the whole of the work before the estimates were laid before the house was utterly impracticable, chiefly because of the immense delay which would be involved in such a course. The only thing they could do was to calculate the actual contents of the building they proposed to erect and get the nearest estimate they could.

The bill was finally ordered to be reported without amendment for third reading.

## AFRICAN MISSIONS FIND DIFFICULTIES

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The French and German missions charged with the task of marking out the frontiers of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons are proceeding with their task under difficult conditions. The German mission has encountered hostility from native tribes specially from that of the Palouins. Captain Crept, the commander of the French mission, was several times obliged to come to the help of his German colleagues. The marshy nature of the ground and the invisibility of the sun also much interfered with progress of the frontier line of 25 miles. In the neighborhood of M'Poko their task had to be abandoned owing to the increasing hostility of the natives. Conferences are now being held between the two missions to decide several disputed points concerning the new frontier.

## SERVIA ASKS TO JOIN COMMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy.—It is understood in official circles that the Serbian government has demanded that Servian delegates should have a place on the international commission for the delimitation of the northeastern boundary of the new Albania. It is contended by the government at Belgrade that the presence of a Servian delegate would tend to shorten the labors of the commission, which must in any event be considerable, and will probably last some two or three months. It is also expected that Montenegro will make a similar demand in regard to the northern frontier.

## TIBETO-MONGOLIAN TREATY SURPRISES

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—With reference to the Marquis de Creve's recent statement in the House of Lords, to the effect that no permission had been given to Buriat Dorjoff to conduct his mission to St. Petersburg, it is stated semi-officially that the Tibeto-Mongolian treaty, negotiated on behalf of the Dalai Lama by Dorjoff, was concluded without the intervention and without the knowledge of the Russian government.

## NAVAL AUTHORITY SAYS ENGLAND IS BEHIND POWERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
HAVANT, Eng.—Lord Charles Beresford spoke recently at a Unionist demonstration at Leigh park, Havant, and severely criticized the government for having withdrawn the fleet from the Mediterranean, and leaving their important naval defense there to France. Whatever might be the strength of the friendly relations with another power, he had always maintained that we ought to be self-sufficient at sea.

Some time ago he had told Parliament that the British navy was undermanned to the extent of 20,000 officers and men. This statement, he contended, had been justified by the first lord of the admiralty joining 20,000 last year and 19,000, including 2000 reservists, this year. Proceeding, Lord Charles Beresford criticized Mr. Churchill's action in giving orders for the building of 29 warships to be driven wholly by oil without first reporting to Parliament, and declared that the first lord entered into this arrangement without completing his contracts for the purchase of oil.

In conclusion, Lord Charles insisted that a new danger had arisen in the development of aviation as an adjunct to war by foreign powers. Germany, he added, had over 300 warships of the air and France 600, while we possessed only 100 in both navy and army.

## MILITARY SUNDAY POPULAR IN YORK

(Special to the Monitor)  
YORK, England.—Military Sunday has become a great attraction for the surrounding district. Thousands upon thousands pour into the quaint old-fashioned streets and at an early hour the main roads leading to the city are thickly sprinkled with vehicles.

The usual vast concourse assembled this year outside the historic minster. The building is one of the most beautiful in the country and boasts more e-ly stained glass than any other in the kingdom.

Among the troops which attended the military Sunday service was the famous regiment of Royal Scots Greys, in which Prince Arthur of Connaught serves as a regimental captain. This versatile prince may often be seen taking his share of duty with a characteristic lack of formality, which is refreshing. It is just this informality which helps to make the royal family so popular in Britain.

## BATTALION LAYS FLAG IN CASTLE

(Special to the Monitor)  
WINCHESTER, England.—After completing their month's training at Pannockhoe Farm camp, near Romsey, the third battalion Hampshire regiment marched to Winchester and laid their old colors in the great hall of the castle, where flags previously in use by the regiment hang over the south door.

Before laying up the colors, the regiment was inspected on Castle hill by the Marquess of Winchester, lord lieutenant of the county. In asking the Marquess to take the old colors into safe keeping on behalf of the county, Lieut.-Col. Barrow Simonds, in command of the regiment, said the battalion had not been in Winchester since 1894.

In accepting the colors the marquis expressed the hope that the peaceful conditions under which the colors had been borne would long be preserved.

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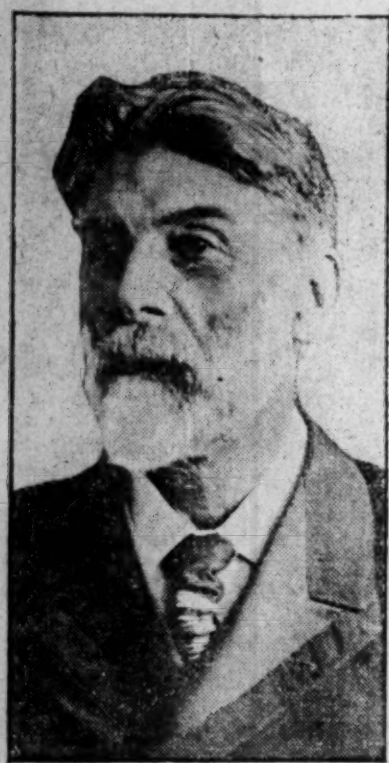
WARD'S



# England's Laureate Is Poets' Poet London Hears Suffragists

## UNNOTICED SINGER IS CALLED BY KING TO BE POET LAUREATE

By CLARENCE BOOK  
LONDON—England has been puzzling for some months over the selection of a poet laureate, one who should succeed in the extraordinary list of officially recognized poets which ranges from Chaucer through Spenser, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Wordsworth, Tennyson, with such obscurities as the Rev. Laurence Eusden.



(Copyright by Lafayette, Dublin)  
DR. ROBERT BRIDGES

and that at this moment Mrs. Alice Meynell was the greatest living poet with the smallest output of verse, and then came the announcement that the King had crowned Dr. Bridges with the glory and small remuneration that attaches to the post of a poet laureate.

### Laureate Little Known

His extraordinary unpopularity as a poet of the quotable kind may be gauged from this small instance. On my shelves I have two huge volumes, the "Bookman History of English Literature," by Sir William Robertson Nicoll and Thomas Seccombe. As a mere matter of idiosyncrasy, when Dr. Bridges' name was mentioned as the possible laureate, I turned to the second volume, which deals with English literature of the nineteenth century and includes most people of importance from Wordsworth to Sir J. M. Barrie, but there is not a syllable or an allusion concerning Robert Bridges. And I am sure that you might stand on London bridge at the rush hour of the morning and find not one man in ten thousand who could quote a single line from the volumes of verse which Dr. Bridges has written. Nevertheless, there has never been a year since he published his first verses in which some of the few have not known and said that Bridges was a poet that sang in their brains and hearts.

### Oxford His Chosen Home

Having shaken off the trammels of Oxford he spent some few years in traveling on the continent and in the near east. Then, coming back to London he gave himself up to the study of medicine at St. Bartholomew's hospital and took an extra degree of M. B. at Oxford. For many years he was a doctor of medicine, at St. Bartholomew's and the Children's hospital in Great Ormond street, and had a general practice. And then in 1882 he retired from practice, left London to settle down in the country and ever since then his home has been in the neighborhood of Oxford. Here he has lived until the acknowledgment of his achieving has come.

For more than 30 years since he married and settled down at Yattendon in Berkshire, Dr. Bridges' friendships and personal interests have centered about his old university. The so-called "literary circles" of London have had no attraction for him; to the average reader as well as to the collector of personalia his face is quite unknown. I have a portrait of him dating from the eighties, a yearning intellectual face with dark carefully trimmed beard and moustache; but when the announcement of his appointment came the portraits published were those of a man whose personality was absolutely unknown to the general public. He had none of Browning's curious delight in the spruce manners and aspect of the "man about town."

### Poems Not Advertised

In a sense, indeed, Dr. Bridges was the begotten of his own obscurity. Not only were his poems and plays—there are eight solid volumes of them—put forth without any bare advertisement, but many of them were published

in an unusual way. Rather it may be said that not a few of his best poems were not published at all in the ordinary meaning of the word.

"The Growth of Love" for instance, is perhaps, taken as a whole Dr. Bridges' most remarkable and characteristic work. This notable poem is a sequence of sonnets, showing a perfect mastery of that difficult form of expression and stands, as the late Andrew Lang averred, in the great succession of Spenser and Shakespeare, though in matter it is entirely original. Yet even now it is difficult to acquire except in extracts.

For Dr. Bridges had among his intimate friends Mr. Daniel of Worcester College, Oxford, whose hobby was printing and the production of beautiful books. Mr. Daniel's private press is famous with booklovers on both sides of the Atlantic, and "The Growth of Love" was printed by Mr. Daniel at his private press in a beautiful black-letter type, the very form in which in an ideal world a poet might desire, to speak to his audience.

### Editions Were Limited

The volume is now among the rare treasures of the booklover, for only two limited editions were issued; and while this strict limitation may have enhanced the poet's reputation among the few, it has certainly shut him off from the larger and less discriminating public.

It is indeed by a sort of scholarly aloofness that the new poet laureate has evaded the notice of the general public.

"As a metrist," wrote Dr. Warren, president of Magdalen, and an Oxford friend of Dr. Bridges, "he is among the most subtle of our time, learned even to difficulty; of blank verse especially now that we have lost Lord Tennyson, there is no more nice, absolute or various master living. He is a scholar both in ancient and modern letters, and, what must never be forgotten in reading his poems, he is a skilled and cultivated musician." And one of Dr. Bridges' by-works was the study of phonetic spelling—in which he was associated with the late William Stone of Radley school hard by Oxford—the investigation of classical prosody and the adaptation of Latin meters to English verse.

### Peace Ode Quotation

I have small space for quotations, but as a poet laureate is traditionally called upon for the occasional ode, here is something from the "Peace Ode" dated June 1, 1902. It is the scholarly attempt to transplant the Alcaic unrhymed meter to English soil:

"Now joy in all hearts with happy auguries,

And praise on all lips; for sunny June cometh

Chasing the thick war-cloud that outspread

Sulfurous and sullen over England."

No one but the man in whom the Alcaics of Horace echo could scan such a stanza without teeth on edge, and against that I must put this lyric gem from a poet who has always been on the side of love and beauty:

"Since to be loved endures,

To love is wise;

Earth hath no good but yours,

Brave, joyful eyes.

"Earth hath no sin but thine,

Dull eyes of scorn,

O'er thee the sun doth pine,

And angels mourn."

Have I dwelt too much on the unpopularity of the laureate? Well, he may be called a poet's poet, and last year there was a sort of informal referendum of the younger poets. A little band of "Georgian" poets gathered an anthology from their works, and dedicated it "to Robert Bridges," presumably as the greatest of their immediate forerunners. And quite recently a publisher (the publisher was his own university of Oxford) issued his collected works—without the plays—in a two shilling volume, as one of a series that includes only the masterpieces of English poetry. Publishers are not usually philanthropists; they want a return for their money.

Today Dr. Bridges entered upon a popular edition, and now, with the seal of the prime minister and King, he will plunge—shivering—into more editions. For the general public will want to know what this unnoticed singer has been singing.

## GHENT SCHEME FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED CALLED BENEFIT

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria—The prevailing acute condition of unemployment obtaining at present in Bavaria calls attention to the measures adopted by other German towns to cope with the problem. In many cases the Ghent unemployment insurance scheme has proved a great benefit.

A report on the working of this scheme from the time of its establishment to the end of the year 1911 has just been published. In 1907 the Ghent administration founded a benefit fund for trade unions and workers' associations, from which any member, immediately he was out of work, received, in addition to the grant made by his union, a sum of money from the town fund. This fund is administered by a committee under the control of the town authorities, which lay aside a portion of the yearly budget for insurance.

Besides this amount a special reserve

## PRUSSIA PLACES RESTRICTION UPON FINDING OF AMBER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In a new supplementary law concerning the industrial system of Germany, which is to be brought before the Reichstag by the federal council early next session, a regulation regarding the traffic with amber will be embodied.

Formerly collecting of amber along the coast was free to all, but 12 years ago the Prussian state took possession of the amber factories and the industry has become a government monopoly. All collectors of the stone must now be furnished with a special license, and are compelled to show what they find to the authorities of the place, who then issue instructions according to the size and quantity. The regulations are in future to be made still more stringent, in order to hinder the sale of German amber to foreign countries and so prevent injury to the home industry.

According to figures just published the public treasury derives no inconsiderable income from this special branch of trade. At the present time the government works sell annually 55,000 kilograms of raw and 24,000 kilograms of compressed amber, the latter being the rarer and more valuable. The state takings in this trade amount to 3,700,000 marks, the expenses connected with it to 2,600,000, so that there is a surplus of 1,100,000 marks net profit.

## FRENCH POSTAL SYSTEM SAID TO ALLOW THEFTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It is to be hoped that the recent loss of a pearl necklace during its postal transit from Paris to London will arouse the authorities to make some drastic reform of the French postal service. It is true that nothing has been proved as to which side of the channel should be held responsible for the loss, but evidence is not wanting to show that letters and parcels posted in Paris have not the same chance of safe delivery as those posted in London.

The Matin has recently published a letter from a French business man stating that within the last six months some 30 letters addressed to him containing postal orders had never reached his firm. These letters were not registered and bore no mark to show that they were of any special value. This points to a systematic search for money orders at some point between postage and delivery.

It is also the experience of every English person living in Paris that it is useless to attempt to send gifts through the post at Christmas time, or to expect to receive any, since more often than not the parcels despatched never reach their destination.

## SALVATION ARMY IN BERLIN PARADE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The annual review of the Salvation army on the Berlin parade ground, the Tempelhof field, at which hundreds of thousands were present was held recently. A long procession wended its way through the principal streets of the southwest of the city, and it is a sign of the times that this is now permitted. It is not long since that no processions of any kind, excepting the passing of military troops, were allowed in Berlin.

The speeches were listened to with great attention, the chief interest being concentrated upon Major Schade's remarks. It is he who is to open the first station of the Salvation army in the German-African colonies, and he gave a very interesting sketch of his plans and future work.

## NORWEGIAN PRINCE GOES TO BALKANS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Prince Aage, the second son of Prince Valdemar, who is called the uncle of Europe, has gone to the Balkans in order to assist in the operations of the Greeks. The King of Greece is a cousin of his. The prince is an officer in the dragons and is very popular amongst his comrades, as is also his elder brother, Prince Axel, who takes a great interest in the development of aeronautics and is an aeronaut himself.

## GHENT SCHEME FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED CALLED BENEFIT

is formed in order to insure the working of the benefit in times of depression. For example, in the year 1908 the administration had to increase the subsidy of 16,000 marks to 33,200 marks in order to cope with the unemployment. The reserve fund was established on the surplus of the state in prosperous years. Towards this the town contributed a special grant of 4000 marks.

The municipal subsidy amounts to about 32 per cent of the money paid out by the various organizations for unemployment. The worker draws two thirds of his support from his union and one third from the town fund. In Ghent strict control over the unemployed is being exercised. Each man claiming monetary help must present himself at the insurance office every day, and before he can receive his benefit he must inform the secretariat of the cause of his unemployment and have his trade union book examined.

## ENGLISH WOMEN DEMAND VOTE FOLLOWING GREAT PILGRIMAGE

Immense Gathering in Hyde Park, London, Listens With Close Attention and Respect as Speakers From 19 Platforms Set Forth Claims to Equality of Suffrage



(Copyright by Topical)

## Non-militant suffragists advertising demands in London

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The great suffrage pilgrimage which for six weeks has been converging from all parts of the kingdom upon London culminated, as already reported by cable, in a monster demonstration in Hyde Park.

The demonstration is admitted on all hands to have been the largest of its kind which has yet been held, and those present who could recall the earlier demonstrations some six or seven years ago could not fail to have been impressed with the changed attitude of the crowd everywhere so much in evidence.

Six years ago the attraction was the novelty, today it is quite certain that large numbers came to the park on this Saturday afternoon, at a time of year when most Londoners who can do so leave town, not out of mere curiosity, but in order to learn something more of the question which is steadily coming to be recognized by the public at large as one of first importance.

From the moment when the pilgrims entered the park, and in the course of their march through the streets, there awaited them nothing but respect, and if there was not much evidence of enthusiasm from the general public their attitude towards the question at this moment, when differences of opinion on the point are at their highest manifestation, can hardly be expected to be enthusiastic, and, indeed, the respect everywhere observable gave more hope for the permanency of a change of feeling than a greater exhibition of appreciation would have done.

## Procession Long Awaited

The demonstration had been fixed for 5 o'clock, but long before that hour all the main roads throughout the park were lined with great throngs of people, who eagerly awaited the approach of the pilgrims.

There were four processions, which entered the park at four different points. The scene at the Hyde Park corner entrance was specially striking, and the rising ground round the plinth of the Achilles statue was crowded with people, whilst in the open space near the gate, and as far as could be seen in almost any direction, was a great throng of men and women, who sought out every elevation from which a slightly better view might possibly be obtained.

There were 19 platforms, arranged in a great circle, and for an hour the cause of woman suffrage was pleaded by some hundred or more women and men with an earnestness and eloquence strangely refreshing in these days of oratorical mediocrity.

On the president's platform, No. 10, Miss Margaret Robertson was in the chair, and the speakers were Mrs. Henry Fawcett, L.L.D., president of the union; Mrs. Chapman Catt, president of the international alliance; Mrs. Cooper and Miss Courtney.

## Victory Felt Ahead

Mrs. Fawcett, who was warmly cheered when she rose to speak, said she had been working in the cause of woman suffrage for very many years, and expressed herself as full of hope and confidence that they were now approaching ultimate victory when women would obtain the parliamentary vote. Their object, she said, was to relieve women who were sweated, and to uplift them all along the line. She asked the men to use their political power to see that a great measure which would give justice to women should be carried through.

Mrs. Chapman Catt said that woman suffrage was as sure to come as the sun would rise tomorrow, and the only question was whether the United States of America or Great Britain would finish the job first.

Among the speakers on the other platforms were Mrs. Abbott, Lady Rochdale, Councillor Miss Margaret Ashton, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Matters, Mrs. Oliver

many, and indeed wherever one went one was sure of hearing something genuine, something just, and something very much to the point.

The demonstration continued for exactly one hour, and at 6 o'clock, at the sound of a bugle, the resolution was put simultaneously from all 19 platforms: "That this meeting demands a government measure for the enfranchisement of women." It was carried with acclamation, and if there were any dissentients they were not audible.

On the way to London the different parties of pilgrims collected a sum of nearly £8,000.

## HAGUE PROGRAM IS NOW SET FORTH

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—It is reported that at the eighteenth interparliamentary conference, which meets at The Hague in September, the delegates will discuss the regulations regarding straits and maritime canals, declarations of permanent neutrality, the rights and duties of neutral states in case of maritime warfare, war loan, the unification of international letter carriage, the cooperation of the union and its groups in international works.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF TUNISIA GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A special correspondent of the Temps gives the increase in the foreign trade of Tunisia at f.45,000,000. In 1912 it had reached the figure of f.310,940,188. The advance is considered to be due to a great extent to the increase of the imports into Tunisia which reach the sum of f.150,293,999. The exports which amount to f.154,635,189 have increased by f.10,994,375 on those during the year 1911.

## BREMEN STRIKERS' PAY IS GRANTED

(Special to the Monitor)

HAMBURG, Germany—The strike in the shipyards which had only been partially declared at Bremen is now in full swing and 9000 men, including the woodworkers, are out. There has been a capitulation by the leaders of the Metal Workers League from their refusal to pay the men strike pay.

## BELGIUM ACQUIRES BERLIN BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium—The Belgian government has recently purchased in the city of Berlin a building that cost £985,000 to serve as the legation residence of its diplomatic representative accredited to the German empire.

## CANADIANS SEE ETON

(Special to the Monitor)

ETON, England—Dr. E. Lyttelton, the headmaster of Eton, recently entertained about 200 Canadian teachers who are on a visit to England. They were shown over Windsor castle.

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# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

## MEXICO SHOWS PRO-JAPANESE FEELING AGAIN

Crowds Assembled About the National Palace Cause Difficulty at Solemn Ceremonial Reception to New Minister

### SPEECHES DIPLOMATIC

(Special to the Monitor)  
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Pro-Japanese sentiment in this capital was again conspicuous when the new minister from Tokio, Mr. Mineichiro Adachi, presented his credentials to General Huerta. A large and enthusiastic crowd had assembled in front of the National palace and again the police was kept busy. It was with some difficulty that the crowd was prevented from invading the palace but even so the corridors soon filled with people. The ceremony appeared to take on especial solemnity under present political and diplomatic conditions, but those who were looking for a tangible expression in the addresses exchanged between the minister and the executive only saw their expectations fulfilled partially.

Mineichiro Adachi read his speech in French and in it he again recalled that the friendship between the two countries is not of yesterday and emphasized the fact that it was Mexico that concluded the first treaty of reciprocity with Japan a quarter of a century ago, which treaty was the forerunner of all those concluded with the powers. Japan, the minister says, is grateful for this and has been following events in Mexico with profound sympathy, the work of pacification and progress being called upon to contribute in the highest degree to the development of the relations between the two countries. What is regarded as the most significant passage of the Japanese minister's speech contained the following expressions: "Strongly impelled by the will of my sovereign and by the sentiments of my countrymen I come to consecrate, Mr. President, all my efforts to the end that our traditional relations may transform themselves in a manner leading to tangible consequences advantageous to both nations."

President Huerta in his reply assured the minister that the purposes enunciated by him in regard to the development of the relations between the two nations would find a grateful echo among all Mexicans, as well as the most ample cooperation on the part of the government. The executive, in winding up, expressed his best wishes for the success of the minister, the happiness of the Japanese sovereign and the "increasing greatness of the heroic Japanese nation." It was noted that President Huerta after the ceremony took the Japanese minister familiarly by the arm and conducted him to an adjoining room, where they had a brief and very cordial talk.

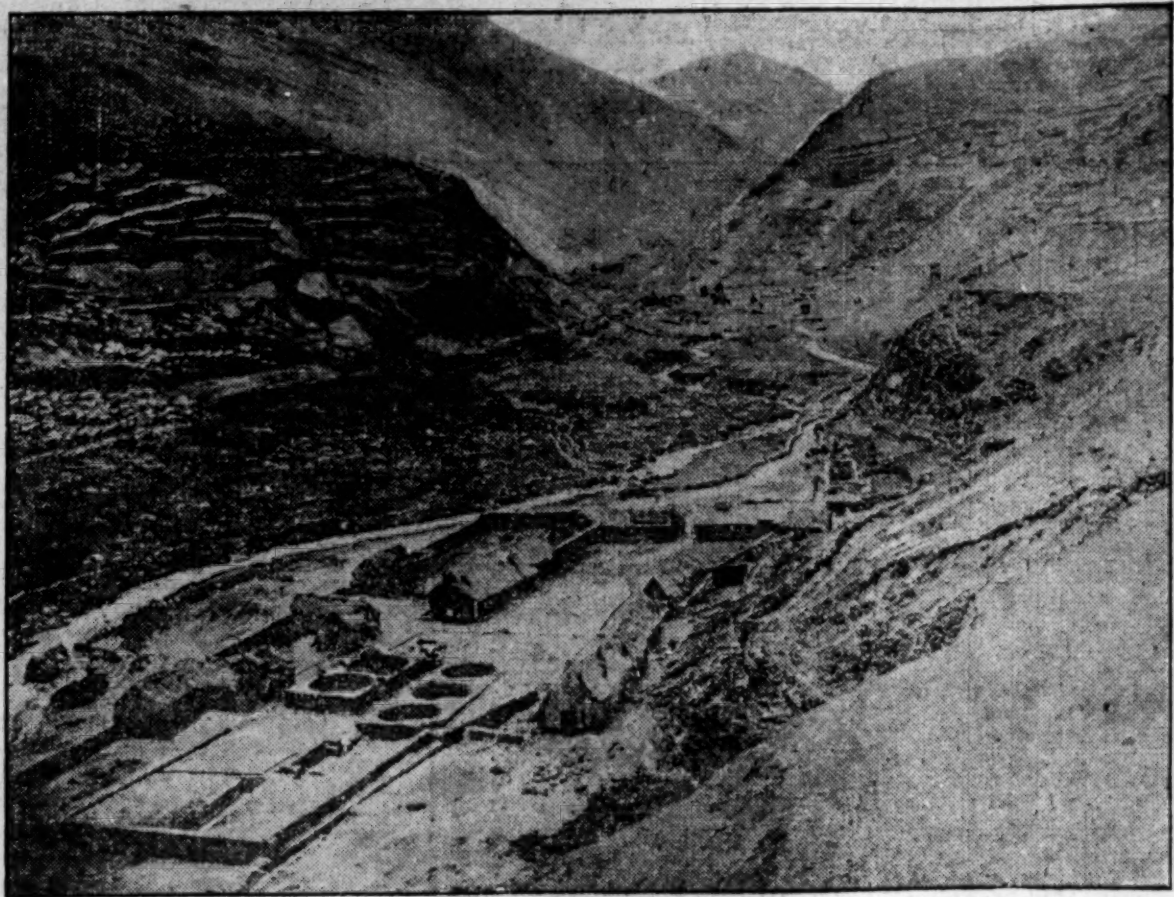
## GENERAL HUERTA IS SAID TO HAVE NEW RURAL BANDS



TYPICAL MEXICAN RURAL

(Special to the Monitor)  
MAZATLAN, Mex.—The rural branch of the Mexican service was, under the Diaz regime, one of the most skilful, daring and serviceable in Mexico. Composed of picked men who were good shots and fine horsemen, as well as being fearless and daring, the rurales made many incursions into the mountains, and those who have been in the Mexican mountains know the dangerous nature of such trips. It is said that General Huerta has organized many rural bands and that he expects before long to do efficient work with them. The uniforms worn by the rurales are often made of buckskin very elaborately braided and lined for service as well as for pleasure.

## PERUVIAN ROAD THROUGH ANDES TRAVERSES SCENES OF GRANDEUR



(Photo by Boston News Company)

Chicla, Oroya Pk., Peru, in Andes mountains, on one of the most picturesque of railroads

Tourists Attracted to Scenic Panorama of a Railway Said to Be One of the Marvels of the Western Hemisphere

### IS ENGINEERING FEAT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIMA, Peru—Now that Peru has taken the place to which she is so rightly entitled among the tourist-attracting countries of the American continent, and after so much has been said and written on the abundance of archeological treasures, remnants of arts, as much developed as those of the ancient Greeks and Romans, on the mineral wealth concealed in her soil, on the enormous productivity of this same soil in subtropical and tropical agricultural products, whose variety is equalled only by their good quality, it must be interesting to know some facts about the foremost means of transportation of that great country—i. e., her railways, whose number is growing steadily, in proportion with her material development.

Most of the remarkable roads constructed under the Incas were longitudinal, while the most important railroads of modern Peru are transversal. This difference is due to the fact that the Inca roads served principally to put the various countries under their rule in direct connection with one another, while the principal purpose of the railroads is to accelerate the opening up of the rich interior and bring it into direct connection with the coast, forming, so to speak, a link between Peru's three zones, the coast, sierra (mountain region) and the tropical eastern region, the Peruvian orient or montana.

All of the Peruvian railroads are well

constructed, ever which the passenger is borne in comfortable coaches as smoothly and safely as if he were traveling on one of the leading trunk lines in the United States or Europe. The Central railway is a standard-gauge line running from Callao, Peru's first port on the Pacific ocean, to Huancayo, 217 miles distant, on the Atlantic side of the Andes, with branches to Morococha (nine miles) and to Aneon (2 miles).

This railway is one of the nine wonders in the Peruvian world, and certainly the greatest feat of railroad engineering in either hemisphere. It is a specimen of American enterprise and American workmanship. Commenced in the year 1870 by Henry Meigs, an American, the line was opened as far as Chicla, a distance of 88 miles, in 1876, and completed to Oroya in 1893, the extension of 78 miles to Huancayo being

In the course of just over 106 miles the main line rises steadily from sea level, with an average grade of 4 per cent, clinging to or boring through solid rock almost throughout the entire distance, to its highest point at Ticlio (15,865 feet). There are 65 tunnels and 67 bridges, many of them perfect marvels of construction. Sixteen "switchbacks" are located at various points, where the steepness of the mountain-sides permits of no other means of ascent. Bhoasca, a favorite winter resort near Lima, stands at an elevation of 2800 feet; Matucana, where there is a good hotel, at 7788 feet; Tamboraque, Casapalca, and Rio Blanco, all important smelting centers, at 9326, 13,696 and 11,500 feet, respectively; Oroya, the junction of a railway leading to Cerro de Pasco, where the largest copper mines in the world are operated by an American concern, at 12,178 feet.

From La Oroya the Huancayo section branches off to the town of that name, the center of a flourishing grain and live-stock district, and the point of departure for the Huancavelica and other

From Desert Barrenness One Goes 106 Miles to Mountain Lakes and Glaciers, and Altitude 15,000 Feet Above Sea

### GAMUT OF SPLENDOR

mining regions. The short branch from Ticlio to the mining camp of Morococha runs through a region beautiful with its many lakes and glaciers, crossing the range of mountains at the stupendous altitude of 15,865 feet above sea level, which is somewhat higher than that of the celebrated Mt. Blanc. The Central railway of Peru is, therefore, absolutely and without exception, the highest railway in the world.

From the foregoing it can be rightly surmised that the daring builders of this unique railway had to surmount some of the greatest obstacles ever encountered in the history of engineering. The traveler is filled with continual astonishment as he finds himself ascending from height to height; far below, in the valley, the slender streak of rail which marks the ground over which he has passed, while towering above him as far distant in an upward direction the further course of the line is indicated by a tunnel opening. The sublime grandeur of the scenery in these high regions is above description. This extraordinary ascent into the cloud region is accomplished without the use of a single foot of rack line.

On the downward journey all passenger trains are piloted by a handcar, equipped, as is the whole of the rolling stock on this railway, with the most powerful brakes, and running by gravity the entire distance.

### TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—It is announced that a parcels post service between Honduras and the other Central American republics has been established. It is reported from Danli, department of Olancho, that the cane sugar industry is being rapidly extended there.

GRANADA, Nicaragua—All trains of the Nicaraguan railroads will burn oil in the future and all are to be equipped with airbrakes.

SALVADOR CITY, C. A.—The assembly has concluded against the proposed railway merger in this republic.

GUATEMALA CITY, C. A.—The electric street railway project is being revived by a Costa Rican engineer who arrived here to submit plans to the municipality.

The authorities announce that the telegraph offices at San Jacinto, department of Chiquimula, and of Santa Barbara, department of Solola, have been opened to public service.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—In order to effect the change from the narrow to the meter gauge on the railroad connecting this capital with the Pacific at Antofagasta in a way that will not make the present rolling stock estimated at \$5,000,000 gold useless, the railway company, whose di-

### RAISIN BREAD

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## PERU NOW HAS AVIATION SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIMA, Peru—The aviation school is practically completed and will be inaugurated during the national festivities. Michele Rapini, the Italian aviator, who has made many flights in various regions of South America, began his series of ascents in this capital by flying over the city in the direction of San Cristobal.

The flight was intended as a surprise and it aroused great enthusiasm. The Italian aviator uses a Bleriot.

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WHAT happened the other day in Costa Rica when the protectorate plans of Secretary Bryan became known, needs no elaborate comment. No one acquainted with the history and character of that orderly and prosperous little republic, peopled by a proud stock of north Spanish descent, could have had any doubts as to the determined language that would promptly be heard from San Jose.

Nor could it be expected that the Costa Ricans, the flurry once past, would dismiss the whole matter as an unfortunate but irrelevant misunderstanding. For it must not be forgotten that even with the protectorate feature removed the Nicaraguan policy of the state department in Washington affects the sovereignty of Costa Rica most intimately because of the circumstance that the San Juan river, which forms part of the Nicaragua canal route, is the boundary between the two republics and its utilization is as much a concern for Costa Rica as it is for Nicaragua. Hence the formal protest extended by the former government to the latter, based, by the way, on the arbitral award rendered by President Cleveland.

What is not generally realized is the effect this incident is likely to have on the presidential campaign now in full swing in Costa Rica, Don Maximo Fernandez, leader of the Republicans, Don Rafael Iglesias, former president and chief of the civilista party, and Dr. Carlos Duran whose candidacy has been said to have the approval of the present executive, Don Ricardo Jimenez, though the latter has given many ample proofs of his absolute neutrality in the campaign. Although strenuously denied in Costa Rica the impression in Panama seems to be that Dr. Duran's candidacy appeals to President Jimenez because of the alleged anti-foreign tendency common to both.

In regard to Senor Jimenez's attitude concerning foreign interests it may be said that while his strong opposition to a certain foreign loan and his stand in regard to the United Fruit Company at a time of intense nationalist feeling helped land him in the presidential chair, subsequent developments proved that there was nothing chauvinistic in his viewpoint. Whatever policy Dr. Carlos Duran, if elected President, decided to inaugurate it would not in any way be called a political inheritance of anti-foreign exclusivism.

It is not likely that Don Rafael Iglesias' prospect will be seriously impaired notwithstanding his favoring the cooperation of American capital and enterprise, because his presidential record is such that he is once more able to command a very powerful support in the present campaign. As for Don Maximo Fernandez the present flurry cannot fail to recall his past close dealings with former President Zelaya and his attitude on American politics in the Caribbean. While it is impossible to say what the precise effect on the campaign will be there can be no question that the protectorate flurry will intensify the issue.

rectors reside in London, has decided to lay a third rail beginning on certain sections of the line making it possible to run the old cars while serviceable and at the same time start the new meter gauge service.

BOGOTA, Colombia—The wagon road between Tuquerres and Barbacoas has been inaugurated.

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—A few days ago, in the city of Aguascalientes, an important point on the line of the Mexican Central railway, the first locomotive built by Mexican laborers was run out on the rails. The ceremony of starting the engine was effected in the presence of the Governor of the state and some other officials. There was much happiness and enthusiasm manifested on the occasion.

Many speeches were made and they extolled the ingenuity and business impulse of the Mexicans who had consummated the undertaking. The locomotive was made with materials produced and manufactured in Mexico and it compared favorably with one of the best American engines in the yards of the Central. It evidenced on its trial trip all the best qualities requisite to such a machine.

As soon as the Governor touched the lever the obedient engine darted off and made a fine run of several miles. All modern contrivances are embraced in the machinery. The locomotive cost somewhat over \$8000 in American money, and its weight is nearly a hundred tons.

## SANTIAGO BANK WITH HELP OF OTHERS IS SAFE

(Special to the Monitor)  
SANTIAGO, Chile—Considerable stir was made recently by the crisis of the Bank of the Republic. There was a run on this bank, and the Bank of Chile and the Spanish Bank had to come to its immediate rescue.

This was done at the request of the president of the bank, Don Gregorio Donoso, who approached the minister of the interior, Senor Rivas and that of finance, Senor Alessandri, for assistance. That aid was given after a meeting at which the President of the republic was also present.

It is said here that the crisis was provoked by the action of the German banking interests in this country and in Germany, excepting the German Trans-Atlantic bank, for the purpose of preventing the projected merger of the Bank of the Republic with the Franco-Italian Bank of South America, which move, it is claimed, would have deprived the German banks of their large French clientele.

It is generally thought that the attempt has been frustrated, as the Bank of Chile and the Spanish bank have pledged themselves to safeguard the interests of the threatened institution.

## COSTA RICA LOAN IS YET UNSETTLED

(Special to the Monitor)  
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA, C. A.—Negotiations are still pending between this municipality and financial interests in London for the \$1,000,000 loan desired by San Jose.

French and Mexican bankers withdrew some time ago from this proposition in favor of the English interests which are now being investigated by the Costa Rican legation in London.

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## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE DELEGATES IN FRONT OF WINNIPEG CONVENTION BUILDING



Eight hundred attend sessions of sixth annual meeting of National Association held at Industrial Bureau's headquarters in Manitoba city.

WINNIPEG—Investigations into rural depopulation are now under way by a special committee of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges as the result of the recent convention in this city. The subject was presented before the delegates by Joseph Chapman of Minneapolis, chairman of the agricultural development and education committee of the National Association of State Bankers.

He said: "In 1900 the bankers of Minnesota appointed a committee to discover why only one third of the popu-

lation of the state was engaged in agriculture, and why another third lived in three principal cities. "In 100 years the percentage of people living in towns and cities of Minnesota, with 2500 population, has increased from 10 to 50. Minnesota bankers are satisfied that one principal

reason for this is that our educational system is out of joint and out of date. In support of this belief I would beg your consideration of the following figures: Of 35,000 school children in Minnesota in 1900, four tenths of one per cent were being educated as producers and 99.6 per cent as consumers. Of 93

per cent of the 19,500,000 school children in the United States in 1910 over 50 per cent never reached college. In other words, children were being prepared for a college course which they never took. The classes were being educated at the expense of the masses. "Minnesota, that formerly produced

30 bushels to the acre, now produces 15. During the same period Germany by scientific methods has increased her output of wheat by 58 per cent. Neither can we stand comparison with other countries. Why is the average French peasant worth more than the average American business man? Because France

has 5000 agricultural schools. And I warn you that what has taken place in the states will happen in Canada. We have found the remedy. In Minnesota today the boy is teaching the farmer of 40 years' standing the principles of scientific farming."

J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., M.P., gave an

address on "The Hudson's Bay Company and Western Development," and James Schermerhorn, publisher of the Detroit Times, known as one of the wittiest after-dinner speakers in America, pointed out the connection between "The Fourth Estate" and real estate.

Edward S. Judd, president of the association, presided over the convention. At the conclusion of the sessions three special trains of delegates, of which there were 800 at the convention, began a three days' trip over the wheat belt of the Dominion.

## SCHOOL OF THE LONG AGO STIRRED ELGIN MUSIC PROGRESS

Classes in Note Reading and Cantatas of Mrs. Lois E. Hillis Forerunners of Many Bands and Choral Societies of Today

## WORK KEPT ACTIVE

ELGIN, Ill.—With the general progress of music in America, this city has done its share, although reputation as a manufacturing place is Elgin's principal distinction.

Citizens of Elgin are accustomed to date the beginning of a real incentive to musical culture in their town back to



MRS. LOIS E. HILLIS

Leader of music classes 50 years ago in Elgin, whose work proved strong incentive to the work there

the time of the opening of a music school here by Mrs. Lois E. Hillis about 50 years ago. Through the foundation given by her large classes in note reading and her annual presentation of cantatas and various works for large choruses, love for the best in music found expression in the organization of several choral societies that have followed each other after periods of years of successful achievement.

There was the Mendelssohn Club of the '70's; then the Elgin Choral Union under direction of L. A. Torrens, the Elgin Philharmonic Society under J. H. Hecker and the Choral Society of today, under T. E. Perkins.

These organizations presented the standard and classical oratorios with assistance of soloists of note from the large

music centers of the country. Excellent presentations of Handel's "Messiah" have been given annually for many years by the last two societies and the last has the following list of publicly performed works to its credit—the "Creation," "Elijah," "Stabat Mater," Verdi's "Requiem," "The Swan and the Skylark," "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" and "St. John's Eve."

Various other smaller musical organizations have flourished, each contributing to the musical life of the town. One known as the Elgin Key Note Club filled an important place in membership activities for many years. The membership, composed of enthusiasts from both non-professional and professional ranks of musicians in vocal and instrumental music, inspired an appreciation of all that is best in music and musical art.

Ambitious students found the work of the club a continuous incentive to their best effort and their forthright programs offered much of genuine artistic merit. In some of America's larger cities are today concert artists whose earlier successes were won in this flourishing club. A smaller club following similar lines of work but meeting at the homes of members, known as the Amateur Musical Club, is doing excellent work in a less public way, its membership being quite limited and restricted to non-professional musicians. But doubtless the Elgin bands have made Elgin known musically more than any of its other musical organizations. The Elgin Military band of many years ago gained a well earned national reputation in name of recent years has achieved distinction for its summer evening concerts at the beautiful Lord's Park under J. F. Tetzner's direction. The Elgin National Watch Factory band under Mr. Perkins' baton has made a brilliant record and established its reputation as one of the finest bands of the state. The opportunities afforded children for music study in Elgin public schools are extensive. Miss L. Louise Bear, supervisor of music, has gained marked results in children's chorus work, as did Miss Rose Judson, her predecessor, some years ago. One especially ambitious program, the comic opera of "Pinafore," presented by the high school students last year, proved a delightful surprise to townspeople.

Musical students and music teachers are numerous and frequent recitals and concerts attest their interest in the art and keep the musical season active.

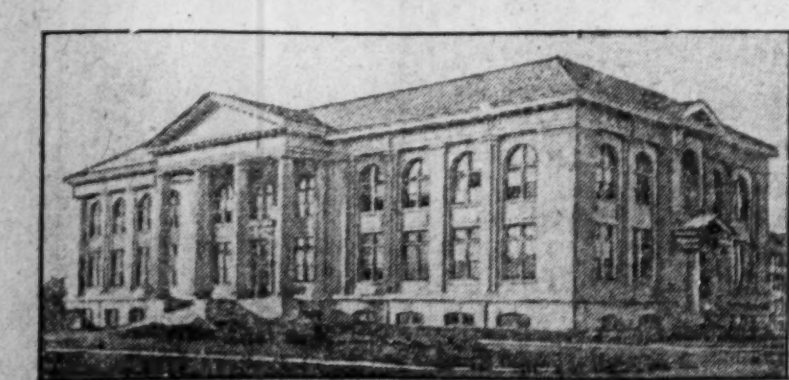
## LIMERICK ALUMNI MEET

LIMERICK, Me.—The annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni Association of Limerick Academy are engaging attention here this week, closing Thursday evening.

## Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY RESIGNS

NEWPORT, R. I.—W. H. Chapin, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has resigned, to take the general secretaryship of the New Bedford Y. M. C. A. The board accepted his resignation.

## BUSY DURHAM, N. C., GROWING IN WEALTH AND POPULATION



One of seventeen buildings of Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C.—This city, the capital of Durham county, increased 173.2 per cent in population 1900-1910 and has about 20,000 inhabitants. With tax values of \$17,753,181, bank resources of \$7,822,732, annual bank clearings of \$86,000,000, it is said to be the richest town in North Carolina. Investments in manufacturing enterprises, including cotton, knit goods and dye stuffs amounts to more than \$15,000,000, and the value of

manufactured products is over \$30,000,000. Weekly cash payroll amounts to \$70,000. Durham is the seat of Trinity College, an institution of the Methodist Episcopal, South, established in 1859, one of the potent educational factors of the South's quickening renaissance. It has a library of 50,000 volumes, 51 instructors, and 790 students. This year it has had large additions to its facilities and endowment.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance department, or his commissioned assistant, visit the following posts in coast defense of Chesapeake bay for semi-annual inspection of armament and fire control material: Ft. Monroe, Virginia, and Ft. Wool, Virginia.

Lieut.-Col. L. S. Roudiez, infantry, detailed adjutant general's department, Aug. 15, vice Lieut. Col. F. J. Kernan, adjutant general, relieved.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Zinn, corps of engineers, detailed for consultation to superintend the construction or repair aids to navigation fourth lighthouse district, to relieve Lieut.-Col. J. E. Kuhn, corps of engineers.

Promotions in infantry arm: J. H. Beacom, from lieutenant colonel, unassigned, to colonel, fourth infantry.

W. T. May, from lieutenant colonel, twenty-eighth infantry, to colonel, unassigned.

L. S. Roudiez, from major, thirtieth infantry, to lieutenant colonel, unassigned. A. C. Dalton, from captain, twenty-ninth infantry, to major, twenty-seventh infantry.

Colonel Beacom, join his regiment. Colonel May to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for Manila.

Major Dalton, join twenty-seventh infantry.

Capt. W. M. Goodale, nineteenth infantry, report to Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A., president retiring board, Texas City, Tex., for examination.

Capt. E. T. Hartmann, quartermaster corps, to El Paso and Ft. Bliss, Tex., on business pertaining to proposed buildings at Ft. Bliss.

Capt. G. A. Hadsell, third infantry, detailed as inspector-instructor, organized militia of New York, to Albany, N. Y., and report to the Governor.

First Lieut. A. L. Rump, twenty-fifth infantry, detailed inspector-instructor militia of Hawaii, to Honolulu and report to the Governor of Hawaii.

First Lieut. C. A. Walker, Jr., ordnance department, to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report Aug. 26 commanding officer second battalion third field artillery, to conduct fire of his proper unit and observe practice.

First Lieut. F. R. Kenney, retired, recruiting officer, take recruiting district in charge of First Lieut. H. F. Sykes, twenty-fifth infantry, recruiting officer; Lieut. Sykes to Minneapolis for recruiting duty, relieving First Lieut. W. R. Leonard, ninth infantry, who will join his regiment.

First Lieut. E. G. Elliott, ninth cavalry, detailed general recruiting service, to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, temporary duty not to exceed 10 days, thence to Ft. Logan, Colorado, for duty.

First Lieut. W. H. Cowles, fifth cavalry, relieved Ft. Logan, Col., and from further recruiting service Aug. 21, and join his regiment.

Orders July 3 relating to First Lieut. C. S. Herman, Jr., third infantry; G. A. Lynch, infantry, and W. Goodwin, Jr., fifth infantry, amended to direct them report Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 15, instead of Aug. 12.

First Lieut. J. G. Boswell, infantry, detailed inspector-instructor, militia of New Jersey, to Trenton, N. J., and report to the Governor.

First Lieut. H. F. Troutman, medical reserve corps, resignation accepted. Leaves of absence—Maj. C. R. Reynolds, medical corps, one month; First Lieut. H. J. Reilly, fifteenth cavalry, extended one month; Capt. A. H. Davidson, thirteenth cavalry, 20 days.

## Navy Orders

Lieuts. W. C. Barker and H. G. Bowen, detached naval academy; to Columbia University, New York, Sept. 23, 1913.

Lieut. W. R. Furlong, detached navy yard; to Columbia University, New York, Sept. 23, 1913.

Lieuts. (junior grade) J. L. Baer, J. S. Evans, H. B. Hird and C. A. Dunn, detached General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., to Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1913.

Lieut. (junior grade) T. A. Symington, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieuts. (junior grade) S. E. Holliday, R. B. Horner, R. F. Frellsen, B. R. Ware, P. H. Hammond, L. F. Thibault, R. T. S. Lowell, Bryndon Bruce, H. T. Dyer, C. A. Bonvillian and S. H. J. Keppler, de-

tached naval academy; to Columbia University, New York, Sept. 23, 1913.

Ensign L. E. Denfeld, detached the Arkansas, to the Paducah.

Ensign G. N. Reeves, detached the Paducah, to the Arkansas.

Ensign R. A. Burg, detached command the D-2, to the Tonapah as executive officer and navigator.

Ensign M. R. Pierce, to command the D-2.

Professor of Mathematics C. K. Calhoun, detached General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Boatswain E. J. Damon, to duty connection fitting out Vestal and on board when commissioned.

Chief Boatswain John Law, to naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Chief Machinist T. D. Healy, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Carpenter Alfred Bledsoe, to naval station, Key West, Fla.

Carpenter C. B. Barr, detached Maine, to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Mate G. C. Short, detached naval station, Key West, Fla., to duty the Peoria.

## Navy Notes

Lieut.-Commander William L. Littlefield, commanding the destroyer Henley, damaged in recent war maneuvers by striking off Fishers island, was placed on

trial at Newport Monday before a board of inquiry, consisting of Capt. George W. Kline, commanding battleship Idaho; Commander John K. Robinson, commanding the Dixie, and Commander B. B. Bierer, executive officer of the Minnesota.

The board of control of the United States naval institute at Annapolis has elected Lieut.-Commander Ernest J. King secretary and treasurer in place of Lieut.-Commander Ralph Earle, who has been ordered to duty.

Movements of Vessels

The Henley, Dixie, Roe, Patterson, Jenkins, Joutet, Jarvis, Fanning, Beale, Warrington, Sterrett, Reid, Walke, San Francisco, Panther, Yankton, Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Ohio, Idaho, Kansas, Alabama, Prairie, Orion, Ontario and Patapsco are at Newport.

The Sonoma is at New London. The Blakely is at Newport.

The Tacoma has left New York yard for Provincetown.

The California is at San Francisco. The Wheeling and the New Hampshire are at Veracruz.

The Michigan is at Veracruz. The West Virginia is at Bremerton. The Sonoma is at Newport.

The South Dakota is at Guaymas.

Hampton, Va., is progressive and an educational center



Queen street, looking east, in the business section of Hampton, Va.

Hampton, Va.—Hampton, successor to the ancient Indian village of Kecoughtan, is advantageously situated on the famous Hampton roads. On a corner of the main thoroughfare, Queen street, looking east, is the oldest bank on the peninsula. Hampton is the center of a rich trucking section and is connected by trolley with Newport News and Old Point Comfort, both shipping points. The oyster industry here is very important and a crab factory located here is known all over the world. Industrially progressive Hampton also has many points of historical interest and educational advantages. Two well-equipped public schools, one of which, the Syms-Eaton academy, it is said, is the oldest public school in the South, provide for the white children of the town, while the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute offers unexcelled opportunities to the Indians and the negroes. Although twice almost completely burned Hampton stands today in the front rank of progressive towns.

Hampton, Va.—Governor Foss and Augustus P. Gardner have been invited to speak on issues of the campaign by the joint city committee and the Worcester County Republican Club outing committee at the outing at Lake Washburn, Sterling, Aug. 23. The demand for tickets is increasing.

MILL PRESIDENT RESIGNS

CLINTON, Mass.—Arthur H. Lowe of Fitchburg has resigned as president and general manager of the Lancaster mill corporation of Clinton. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, now control the mill. Harold Greene of Boston is to be the next president.

BANK EXAMINER RESIGNS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Alderman Joseph Balch, who has been national bank examiner for Rhode Island and Connecticut for the past nine years, sent his resignation of that office to the comptroller of the currency Monday night.

## WORCESTER PLANS FOR LOGAN DINNER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Chamber of Commerce committee on foreign trade and entertainment met last night to arrange for the Logan celebration Thursday night. The meeting was at the Hermitage Country Club.

Acceptances of invitations to be present as guests have been received from Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, Dr. Daniel W. Abercrombie of Worcester Academy, President Edmund C. Sanford of Clark College, Prof. George H. Blakelee of Clark University, and President Ira N. Hollis of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

This will be the first large dinner that President Hollis has attended since he became head of the Polytechnic institute. It was voted to have the reception at the Commonwealth Club from 6:30 o'clock to 7.

BANK PRESIDENT RESIGNS

PORTLAND, Me.—Daniel F. Emery, Jr., president of the First National bank of Portland, has resigned that office, but will remain on the board of directors.

## PROFESSOR NEAL CALLED TO TUFTS

GALESBURG, Ill.—Accepting an offer of the Tufts College trustees, Professor V. Neal of Knox College leaves the biological department here to go to Tufts in the fall, according to an announcement made Monday.

Professor Neal's successor at Knox will be Dr. Benjamin H. Grave of Johns Hopkins University.

## A. L. WRIGHT FOR COUNCILORSHIP

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Alvin L. Wright of South Hadley Center, has announced himself as a candidate for nomination to the governor's council on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Wright was a candidate for the nomination three years ago, when Col. A. H. Goetting's first two years on the council expired, but retired from the field in favor of Colonel Goetting.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## STYLES INFLUENCED BY MOTORS

Wardrobe cut down by lack of space

THE packing of the small steamer trunk that is to be strapped on top or at the back of the motor requires considerable ingenuity and forethought. One who is packing a larger trunk for the week-end visit may add a few extra gowns and other articles of feminine apparel "in case," but space in the motor trunk is altogether too valuable to be taken up by anything that is not absolutely essential. Very often the motor trunk must be shared by the other members of the party, and the essentials then must be cut down to two or three necessities, says a New York Tribune writer.

The general adoption of the motor has been reflected in the styles. Not only have certain garments been designed expressly for use in the motor, but many of the gowns have been modified to meet the demands of the motorist. Several years ago women spent their summers in the large hotels by the sea and in the country—that is, those who were not fortunate enough to possess a house—and they ordered the wardrobes that would be appropriate for the social functions of a summer hotel. Within the last few years many of the former habits of the hotels have been spent the summer months in touring and for this they have required a very different wardrobe.

With the agility for which the fashion makers are famed, they immediately began to fashion gowns and wraps that could be easily and satisfactorily packed in limited quarters. These gowns must necessarily be developed in materials that do not crush and wrinkle quickly, for the maid is seldom included in the party, and it is a nuisance to send for an electric iron—even if there is such a convenience in the inn—and press out the gown after a long day's ride in the car. The lace and sheer silk frocks of the season solve the problem nicely. They are such mere wisps of nothing that they take up very little room in the trunk, and with the addition of a sash and dainty neck fixings several different costumes can be evolved from one gown of this type.

The foundation slip, narrow, clinging and sheer, can be packed away in one corner of the trunk. It is advisable to have it of white, adding the dash of color in the trimming, though when the skirt of the foundation serves as the skirt of the gown a black silk slip is a delight, for it does not soil around the bottom. Black and white is quite the smartest combination, despite the vogue of different brilliant tones, and is being used to a large extent in the early fall models. With a slip of black silk, therefore, a tunic or robe of lace or tulle or chiffon may be added. The effect may be that of the simple tunic with the inverted V in the back, or of the triple skirt. Ruffles or flounces in color may be added to the overskirt if the last note in the fashion world is desired. There is nothing newer than flounces, the distinguishing feature of the Louis XV styles, and the flounces of this year are so very scant and restricted that they can be packed in very cramped quarters.

The waist is a mere veiling that takes up very little, if any, more room than the motor veil. To it may be attached the lace or net cache-corset, so that both of them may be slipped on in the shortest possible time. A sash or frill is all that is needed to give the up-to-date touch, and by alternating these neck fixings, a variety of waists may be evolved. In another corner of the trunk should be tucked away two or more sashes of vivid hues to be wound around the waist in one of the new ways. The methods of arranging the sash are seemingly limitless, and the effects are so varied that many new costumes are apparently produced. There is a wide expanse to the newest sashes, which extend from just below the bust well over the hips, ending directly in the front or low in the back. A very becoming line is produced by knotting the sash low on the skirt in the back, the ends allowed to fall almost to the bottom of the skirt.

## IN OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY WAYS

Making ordinary vegetables more enticing

AS a general thing, the simpler the method of preparing vegetables for the table the better, but so many vary the menu so little that the family grows tired of the boiled, fried or mashed potato, the steamed corn and the creamed lima and pickled beets which seem to many housekeepers the limit of possibility in the vegetable line.

If a little more thought and care were given to the preparation of each, fewer dishes would be required for a dinner or luncheon, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. A vegetable well cooked and daintily served may take the place of a meat course at luncheon or even at dinner.

Green peppers stuffed and baked make a delicious substantial dish. Broiled egg plant is excellent for luncheon or served as a separate course, mushrooms broiled or baked are also good served as a hearty dish, or an entree.

Cucumbers fried or stuffed are equally delicious. And the ordinary onion may be transformed into a very pretentious dish with little trouble.

Here are several recipes for cooking the late summer vegetables in unusual ways.

Potatoes creamed in cups—Parboil potatoes and chop very fine, to two cups add salt and pepper to taste, and three fourths cup of cream. Turn into buttered cups and place in hot oven for 20 minutes. Turn out and serve on platter surrounded by parsley. Sprinkle grated cheese over each mold.

Potato and green pepper croquettes—Boil and press through a sieve, add butter, salt, pepper, minced parsley and three tablespoons of finely minced green pepper to two cups of potatoes. Beat well, and add the yolk of an egg and a teaspoon of milk. Cool on a deep plate and form into croquettes, dip into beaten egg and then in grated bread or cracker crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

Bean croquettes—Boil lima beans until tender, drain and mash. To two cups of mashed beans add two eggs well beaten, salt and pepper and sufficient milk or cream to soften. Cool and form into shape. Dip in crumbs then into beaten egg, again in crumbs and fry in deep fat. Tomato sauce should accompany these croquettes.

Pickled beets de luxe—Boil the beets until tender, then drain and put in cold water, slip off the skins and slice very thin. To one cup of vinegar add a tablespoon of brown sugar, one allspice, one clove and a saltspoon of salt, and a slice of onion. Put on the stove to get very hot. Place the slices of beet into a glass dish alternating them with slices of green pepper, from which you have taken the seeds. Pour the hot liquid over the dish and set aside to get very cold. Beets put up in jars in this same manner are delicious during the winter.

Fried carrots—Parboil the carrots and cut in halves, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Cabbage and tomatoes—This is an excellent hearty dish or entree. Cut the cabbage into quarters, remove the core and tie the pieces together again, soak in cold water and boil one half an hour in an uncovered vessel. Drain, chop in

small pieces and place in buttered dish alternating the layers with layers of sliced tomatoes. Dot each layer with butter, cover with crumbs and bits of butter, and bake 20 minutes.

Fried celery—Boil celery which has been cut into inch lengths, for 15 minutes, drain, rinse in cold water, dip in batter and fry in deep fat. A white sauce should accompany this dish.

Cucumbers au gratin—Peel the cucumbers and cut into large dice. Soak in ice water for an hour, drain and place in a buttered dish, cover well with bits of butter, season with salt and paprika and finish the dish with a layer of bread crumbs, dotted with butter. Bake half an hour. If liked chopped green peppers may be added to the cucumber before baking.

Scalloped onions—Peel and cut up the onions and simmer in just enough water to cover them, adding a bit of soda. Drain them, saving the water for soup, and place the onions in a deep baking dish which has been well buttered. Fill the dish with a thick white sauce and cover with bread crumbs. Bake until a golden brown.

## SOFT SWEATERS

The new sweaters are wonderfully soft and woolly, and there are no seams. The best are short, square, with square pockets and almost no if any revers, says the New York Press. The white ones will be most chic.

## BRUSHES THAT ARE UP TO DATE

Four styles that come highly recommended

THE latest word in housecleaning implements was spoken this last week on the arrival from England of four new household brushes that are most highly recommended by our English cousins. First in importance is the wall brush, which has a metal handle three feet long, for use in dusting pictures, drapery, and so on.

Within the handle there is a telescope rod, which lengthens the brush three feet when it is to be used for cornice and high ceiling work. This rod snaps into place and, with its six-foot reach, no dust or wary spider's web can escape the housekeeper's vigilance.

The next is the hearth brush, which when not in use telescopes into a metal cap at the end of the handle, to keep it clean, the affair being operated at the end of the handle by a ring in the top.

The third is a furniture brush having bristles coming to a point at one end and square at the other, with a plain place for the hand to grip it in the center. It is effective for all kinds of upholstered furniture. The pointed end readily frees all button tufting of collected dust, while the square end is excellent for surface work.

The fourth and last of the quartet is a new idea in stair cleaners. The bristles are of Tampico or soft broomcorn, and the brush has a flat handle with a half moon space through which to insert the fingers. The bristles at either end are four inches deep, while in the center un-

## TWO SECRETS IN GLOVE-WASHING

Two secrets enter into the successful washing of chamois and doekins gloves; one is the using of water that is not too warm, that is either lukewarm or cool, it is better to be a few degrees too cool than too warm; and the other is the use of soapy water for both cleansing and rinsing. If the water is not too warm to be perfectly comfortable for the hands and a plentiful amount of soap is used to make a good suds for cleansing and rinsing, the gloves should be as silky and soft as one would desire.

If they have become badly soiled it may require more than one bath to entirely remove the dirt, but after they are cleaned they should be well rinsed in another bath of soapy water, of the same temperature as the previous waters. The soap and water should then be pressed out as nearly as possible, by squeezing in a thick towel. Then they should be hung in a shady place, but never in the sun or near the stove, as this will not permit of their being soft and silky.

## SALAD JELLIES ARE ECONOMIC

They serve to make left-overs attractive

SALAD jellies are not only dainty to serve, both as a salad and for decorating salads, but are much to be desired from an economic standpoint. They furnish an excellent and attractive way to utilize all sorts of left-overs that otherwise would be thrown aside, says the Delineator.

They may also be made by thickening the water in which vegetables have been boiled, using only the water if a clear jelly is preferred. If the water is not clear it may be made so with white of egg, the same as soup stock, then strained through a muslin cloth and molded in individual forms, or into a block which can be sliced. Another way is to mold it in the form of a circle, with a chopped salad mixture in the center, covered with mayonnaise dressing. Remember when slicing these salads to use a warm knife.

For tomato salads the pulp is utilized, after sifting to get rid of seeds. The water contains many of the potash salts and should be saved to mix with it. Place over a slow fire, season with a bay-leaf a couple of cloves, some salt and Cayenne pepper. Boil 20 minutes, strain and add half a box of gelatin soaked in cold water, pour into a wet mold and chill. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves, dot over with mayonnaise and garnish with sliced hard boiled eggs.

The spiced jelly is especially appetizing and desirable for decorating meat dishes and is easily made. Soak a boxful of gelatin in a cupful of consommé for a couple of hours to soften it, then bring the liquid to a simmer, and add a cupful of tarragon vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of any kind of fruit juice, two of lemon juice and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook slowly for five minutes, stirring all the while, then strain through a cloth and stand in a cool place to congeal.

For mint jelly pour two cupfuls of boiling water over a bunch of freshly bruised mint leaves, then steep, closely covered, for 30 minutes. Strain, and to a pint of liquid add one package of currant, lemon or other acid patent jelly, or half a package of gelatin that has been soaked in a little cold water reserved from the amount measured out from the tea. Add sugar to sweeten and lemon juice to make as acid as desired. Stir until dissolved and set away to cool. As it begins to thicken stir in two tablespoonfuls of capers, pour into molds and set away to harden. When cold turn out and garnish with tiny sprigs of mint.

Aspic jelly is either served alone or

## GAUZE RIBBON LAVENDER BAGS

WHEN you buy lavender, be sure that you are getting only the flowers—the tiny dried blossoms with no intermixture of stems and leaves—for the fragrance will last twice as long if you buy judiciously. The prettiest bags are about three inches wide and four inches long, made of gauze ribbon with the edges fringed instead of hemmed. If it is three-inch ribbon, you can simply fasten the edges together with some fancy stitch, and the bag will be finished quickly. But a daintier way is to use inch-wide ribbon, which usually has a finer and more delicate design, and fagot the three widths together with the finest twisted embroidery silk. Then tie the mouth of the bag with narrow satin ribbon the shade of the faggotting; make a light bow with five or six fly-away loops and ends, and send your bag in a little box so that the ribbon will not be crushed on the way.

## JAM BASKET AS GIFT TO A BRIDE

Weave the basket yourself, if you know how. It should be round, with a handle, and about a foot in diameter. As it goes to the bride, it will look as if it were filled with yellow tulips and their pale green leaves; but when she explores among the petals she will find that every flower holds a glass of jam or jelly, carefully labeled. The slender bar-le-duc glasses are well adapted to this sort of hide-and-seek. When you are planning such a basket, ask all the housekeepers you know to save the glasses for you. Collect from your grandmother and her friends some choice recipes that have been "handed down," and when you have learned to make your jelly "jell," pop a glass of blackberry jelly into one paper tulip, home-made bar-le-duc into another, peach marmalade into a third, and so on. Do not make too many different kinds, for the glasses are so small that you should put in at least three of each variety. The tulip shape is especially good if you make long, tapering petals curling outward again at the tips. Write the recipes in a little book with a design of your own on the cover and tie it to the basket handle.

## BLOUSE WITH A SQUARE YOKE

Collar has small pointed revers

THE blouse with a square yoke is the unquestioned favorite of the moment. This one is finished with an exceptionally pretty collar that includes small pointed revers. It has hemmed edges that are



corded also. It is excellent for soft silk, it is charming made of voile or marquisette and is very pretty made of lawn or batiste.

Dresden voile is one of the novelties of the season and blouses of that material are much worn by young girls. This one would be pretty made of it with collar and cuffs of plain voile, either white or colored.

In the back view a white waist is trimmed with Bulgarian collar and cuffs. The cuffs for the long sleeves are close-fitting with turned over portions. Those for the elbow sleeves flare slightly.

For the 16-year size the waist will require 3 yards of material 27, 2 yards 36, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 for the collar and cuffs of contrasting material.

The pattern of the blouse (7889) is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## DESIGN REVERSED

Not long ago I needed a cross-stitch pattern for a lower left hand corner. My designs were right handed only. As I had not the time to reverse the design, I propped a hand mirror on my sewing table fixed to reflect the pattern, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. In this way I copied the stitches from the mirror as easily as from the original.

## WOMEN FARMERS WIN SUCCESS

Two New Yorkers have a profit of \$10,000 a year

ONLY 40 miles from New York, with its hurry, scurry and noise, two women, Mrs. D. G. Armstrong and Miss Helene Lowell, are running a farm and making \$10,000 a year from it! And it is not a farm of fads and fancies, either, but just a good old fashioned farm, according to a writer for the New York World.

It is tucked away on a shady byroad on the big plateau running back from Long Island sound, at Northport, L. I., and with scarcely a hillock there is not a square yard of the fifty odd acres that is not productive.

They have a ready market for everything they have to sell right among the rich summer colony, and so famous is their produce that folk send to their door to buy it.

Only 40 miles from New York! True, there is no "purling brook in the woods." But there is a gorgeous old "grandmother's garden" that is a veritable tangle of blossoms and a riot of color, with its pansies, sunflowers, roses, peonies, bachelor buttons and hollyhocks.

You think they might enjoy life to the utmost, with a lovely, old-fashioned gabled white house, with a wide colonial porch all overhung with wisteria, and a Dutch door, with antique knocker. It sets well back of a fine lawn lined with flowering shrubs, with gravel walks and rustic fence surrounding it. A great stately oak, directly in front of the house, is reassuring, for no ordinary farm is so spick and span as this. But, then, you remember, women are running this farm.

As we were driving from the station Miss Lowell pointed out to me the peach orchard on another farm we were passing. She said: "Just look at that orchard! Would you think a man would do such a foolish thing? How can his trees grow when he treats them like that?" For the man in question had plowed the earth between the trees, leaving great rims of grass around the base of each to sap the strength and nourishment that the tree needed.

These women have a superintendent and many farm hands, but they do not depend on them. They go into the fields and to the orchard and watch their crops personally. To be sure, they do not do the heavy farm work—plowing and harvesting—but they do not have an idle moment during the entire day; from the time they arise until they retire.

Every man on the farm respects their agricultural knowledge. Their superintendent will tell you these two women know more about horses than most men he has ever met, and he will not concede there is a man on earth who can give them pointers on raising and breaking a colt. Mrs. Armstrong was brought up in the saddle and is a superb horsewoman.

When Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Lowell bought the place 10 years ago they did not expect to make much money out of it. They were weary with traveling and they wanted a haven of rest and a home. But it has made money for them continuously and they have enjoyed it so much they would not think of relinquishing it now. And they tell you they could make even more money out of it if they went in more extensively for some specialty rather than the raising of the regular farm produce.

They took with them to the farm this precept: "The best of everything is the cheapest in the end."

When they bought the place it was badly run down. The buildings had to be repaired, the land had to be fertilized and the berry patches and orchards had to be restocked. All of this they did.

In addition they directed the clearing of many acres of land.

This farm today is valued at \$800 an acre and with the buildings is worth nearer \$40,000 than \$30,000. It was not worth a quarter of that when they bought it.

## TRIED RECIPES

**COCOA CAKE, PINEAPPLE FILLING**  
THREE tablespoonfuls cocoa, one third cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, 1½ cups flour, one half cup sweet milk, four eggs, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla, one half teaspoon salt. Dissolve cocoa in five tablespoonfuls hot water. Beat butter to a cream, add sugar and beat thoroughly; add yolks, then milk, cocoa and flour; beat well, add whites beaten stiff and lastly the baking powder. Bake in layers until just done and not too hard, as a great deal depends upon the baking of this cake. Too much baking will impair its richness and flavor.

Filling—Make a hard sauce of three fourths sugar to one fourth butter; rub to a smooth paste and spread on each layer, over which put a layer of fresh or canned pineapple. If canned, drain well; if fresh, slice thin and let lie in sugar a few hours before using. A boiled or any other nice icing adds to the appearance as well as to the taste. This cake serves as both cake and fruit and if carefully made makes an inexpensive as well as dainty dessert.

**PICKLED OLIVES**  
To five gallons of water take one half small can concentrated lye and soak olives in this 48 hours. Then pour off and put in cold brine, using one pint salt to five gallons water. Let them stand in this 36 hours; then drain off and renew the brine and let them stand 24 hours, or until the water is no longer dark-colored; then pour off, add another brine made the same as the first two and let the olives remain well covered in it. Keep a weight over them to prevent them from floating. They are ready to use, but improve with age. —San Francisco Call.

**SURPRISE SALAD**  
Scald and peel tomatoes of uniform size and set in the ice until cold. With a sharp spoon or small knife scoop the inside from the tomatoes, leaving a thick shell. With half of the pulp mix a few chopped walnuts and half as much chopped celery as you have pulp. Season with salt and pepper to taste and a little sugar. Return the mixture to the tomato shell and set on the ice to get cold before serving on crisp lettuce leaves. Pour mayonnaise dressing over each tomato.

**TOMATO BISQUE**  
Cook together a half tablespoonful of butter and one scant tablespoonful of flour. Stir in slowly 1½ cupfuls of hot milk; when smooth and thick season well with salt and pepper. When ready to take from the fire add one third of a cupful of hot strained tomato to which a tiny pinch of baking soda has been added. Do not heat again or it will curdle. A half cupful of raw rice must be well washed. Drain and drop it in two quart of boiling salted water and keep at a galloping boil until the rice feels tender, when a few grains are rubbed in the fingers. Drain and let stand over hot water for five minutes. This can be divided and molded in a hot buttered cup, then turn out on a hot dish and sprinkle with parsley. One good sized turnip should be sliced and boiled in a salted water until tender, then drained and reheated in a half cupful of white sauce.—Pittsburgh Sun.

## ODOR DISPELLED

To dispose of the objectionable smell and taste in cooking utensils, in which fish, onions, turnips, cabbage, sauerkraut, or other rankly flavored food has been cooked, wash the utensils with soap and warm water, and wipe dry; then wash with strong vinegar. No trace of the objectionable odor will be left.—Ottawa Citizen.

## LAWN CLIPPINGS

Lawn clippings are excellent to put around tomato plants as they retain the moisture and keep the ground damp for a number of days during dry weather, says the Los Angeles Express. They also keep down the weeds, and as they decay and are worked into the ground they make a valuable fertilizer for the soil.

## SLEEVE GAUGE

To put sleeves in correctly, put the under arm seam of the sleeve just the length of your second finger ahead of the underarm of the waist, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. This is an easy way, and they are always in the right place.

Tapestry bows are used down the front of white blouses to give a touch of color.

## FINE ICE CREAM MADE AT HOME

Delicious desserts quickly prepared

A FROZEN dessert is cheap, easy to make and can be all out of the way before time to start dinner. In spite of these considerations it is regarded by many as a luxury and makes an otherwise simple meal appear elegant.

The proportions given in these ice cream recipes will make one quart of delicious cream, sufficient to serve six persons with generous helpings when plain; when sauce is added the richness of the dish is so augmented that the same amount of cream will serve eight or even ten people, according to the Woman's Magazine.

**Caramel Ice Cream.**—Caramel ice cream is a novelty, and it is not at all difficult to make.

Turn three quarters of a pint of milk into a double boiler and scald, then put three quarters of a cupful of sugar in a saucepan and stir it continually over the fire, taking care not to let it burn. When it is melted and golden brown in color, remove from the fire and turn one quarter of a cupful of boiling water into it immediately.

Add this liquid caramel to the scalded milk, then one half of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and the beaten yolks of four eggs. Cook over the hot water until the mixture coats the spoon. Remove from the fire and strain into the freezer can. When cold add a teaspoonful of vanilla and one half pint of double cream and freeze.

**Fig Ice Cream.**—A delicious variation of caramel ice cream is fig ice cream. For this, omit the vanilla in the caramel formula and when the cream is frozen stir in a cupful of cooked figs that have been chopped fine and mixed with the juice from half a lemon. This can be served in sherbet glasses.

**Every-day Ice Cream.**—This plain ice cream is the foundation of many a delicious dish: Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler and thicken it with two tablespoonfuls of flour to which water has been added until it is of the consistency of thin paste. The best way to do this is to prepare the paste and pour about half of the scalded milk into it, stirring rapidly the while.

Then turn this into the rest of the scalded milk in the double boiler and beat well until thoroughly blended. Now add one cupful of sugar and the beaten yolks of two eggs and cook about 15 minutes, stirring occasionally.

Strain this custard through a fine sieve into the freezer can, and when cold add one half of a pint of heavy cream

and one tablespoonful of vanilla. This makes a rich, smooth cream that goes far ahead of any made without cooking before freezing.

For variation, try using dark brown sugar or maple sugar instead of the white. When cost has to be considered the former gives excellent results, as one can hardly tell the difference between the resulting cream and maple moussé.

**Fruit Confections.**—The addition of fruit juices to this plain ice cream made with white sugar makes quite an elaborate dish of it. When fresh strawberries or raspberries are out of season, these canned fruits poured over each dish make it even more delicious. Canned and sweetened pineapple and cherries can be used in the same way.

**Cinnamon Cream.**—This chocolate and cinnamon ice cream is so delicious that it deserves to be better known.

When the milk is put on to scald, drop a piece of stick cinnamon about one inch long into it and leave it until the custard is strained. Then, just before adding the egg yolks, melt one third of a cupful of chocolate shavings in the white sauce. The cinnamon imparts a rich, spicy taste that is as elusive as it is delicious.

**Chocolate Sauce.**—A chocolate sauce for vanilla ice cream is very good and especially liked by young people. To make this, pour a cupful and a half of boiling water over an ounce of chocolate shavings, and when the latter is melted add one cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt, and boil five minutes. Now add one half of a teaspoonful of gelatin that has been softened in enough water to cover it, and stir until it is dissolved.

Strain the sauce through a piece of cheese-cloth and add one teaspoonful of vanilla.

## WELSH PASTIE

For a Welsh pastie make an ordinary pie crust and for filling put first a layer of steak cut in small pieces (one half pound round steak), then a layer of onions (one large onion), then a layer of raw potatoes cut in cubes. Season well with salt and pepper; put several pieces of butter on top and a tablespoonful of water, as it must not be too dry when done. Cover with a top crust and bake slowly for one hour.—Los Angeles Express.



# Brighter Outlook Seen in Mexico Situation Developments

(Continued from page one)

as a diplomatic intimation that Diaz is not wanted.

It was thought here that this is Japan's way of expressing its disapproval of the attempt on the part of the Huerta government to use Japan as a club to force recognition from this government.

It is asserted by persons in the confidence of the administration that the use of Japan's prestige by officials of the Mexican government for selfish purposes is utterly obnoxious to the Mikado's government. Japan and the United States, it is insisted by officials, who at least are in a position to know, were never so friendly as at present.

The negotiations between the countries, growing out of the California anti-land-owning law have made for friendship instead of being a barrier. There is an absolute understanding between Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Chinda, it is declared in diplomatic circles, and both believe that there is now absolutely no danger of any rupture.

Because of this, the action of Japan in opposing the Diaz reception, is accepted here as a direct rebuke to Huerta and the de facto government of Mexico.

With the air cleared of rumors of hostility in the Mexican capital to Mr. Lind's presence there, officials are disposed to believe the program of the American government will be carried out quietly and in such manner as seems most expedient to Mr. Lind and the embassy at Mexico City.

If anything, the condition of public feeling in Mexico so far as Americans there is concerned is decidedly improved, according to official reports. In a long report by mail to Secretary Daniels from Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the special squadron stationed at Veracruz and Tampico, a careful resume of expeditions and observations as late as July 24 shows that Americans apparently are safe in the states along the Atlantic seaboard.

In fact, every expedition that Admiral Fletcher has had to make on requests of the state department has proved to be based on a false alarm.

The latest case of this kind was that of the plantation near Ciudad Del Carmen in Campeche, belonging to Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst of Pleasanton, Cal., which, according to the appeal to Washington, had been seized by revolutionists; at the same time word was received that the plantation adjoining, belonging to the Mexican Exploitation Company, an American corporation, had been seized also.

Admiral Fletcher forwarded to Washington today a despatch from Captain Capehart, commanding the battleship Michigan, in which Captain Capehart said that Mrs. Hearst's plantation had not been disturbed.

The Tacoma, which was caught with orders by wireless while on the way from Newport southward, has been sent to Veracruz to report to Admiral Fletcher. Monday the gunboat Nashville was also ordered to report to Rear Admiral Fletcher. The Nashville's draft is such that she can go into almost any harbor on the Mexican coast.

Secretary Daniels said Monday night that no complaints had been forwarded to him of Americans being in danger, and no appeals for transportation out of Mexico. On the contrary, the reports seemed to show that Americans in Mexico were being treated with more than ordinary consideration by both federal and revolutionists.

The Tacoma and the Nashville as well as the battleships at Veracruz and Tampico would, he said, pick up all Americans or foreigners of any nationality who desired to get out of the country.

MEXICO CITY.—President Wilson's desires in the situation here may be presented to President Huerta today, as John Lind, personal representative of Mr. Wilson, had translated into Spanish Monday the message of the state department to the Mexican government.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, took steps Monday to ascertain if the Mexican government would receive the communication. That it will do so there is little doubt, since it has never expressed unwillingness to accept embassy communications, and the receipt of this message would not involve the reputation of Mr. Lind or Dr. William Bayard Hale, who also is in Mexico on behalf of the state department.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, acting under instructions of Secretary of State Bryan, Monday night delivered a note to the foreign office expressing the appreciation of the United States of the courtesies thus far shown to Mr. Lind.

Mr. Lind and Dr. Hale were in conference for several hours Monday. The plan to lodge Mr. and Mrs. Lind at the embassy was abandoned, as the building is practically dismantled. Packers are working there to get former Ambassador Wilson's furniture and personal effects ready for shipment to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Lind had numerous callers today.

N. A. Jennings and Marvin Farree, the two American newspaper correspondents who were arrested Sunday night and held by order of the minister of the interior, were released from custody Monday night.

## GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN REFUSES TO RECEIVE GEN. DIAZ

(By the United Press)

TOKIO.—It was announced today that the Japanese government will not receive Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the Mexican revolution that overthrew

## FIRST FREE SCHOLARSHIPS OF Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL AWARDED



WINNERS OF TUITIONS  
George Clark (seated) and Charles Clark of Brookline

The Boston School of Commerce and Finance, one of the Y. M. C. A. educational institutions, offered this year for the first time a year's scholarship to 10 students successfully passing a preliminary examination. No more than two students were to be chosen from each

Madero. General Diaz is now on his way to Japan from San Francisco.

The reason officially stated for not receiving the visit of the Mexican special envoy is that "the Mikado is absent from Tokyo, being at a summer resort with his family."

GEN. DIAZ LEAVES SEATTLE  
SEATTLE, Wash.—General Felix Diaz, special envoy of Mexico to Japan, and his party sailed Monday for Vancouver, B. C., whence they will depart for Japan Wednesday on the steamship Empress of Russia.

MEXICO EMBARGO IS ON  
According to advices received from the transportation companies by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the embargo on both freight and express shipments from the United States to Mexico is fairly complete.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS UNDER SCRUTINY

State police began today an investigation of the affairs of the United States volunteer life saving corps for the state of Massachusetts, at the request of James M. Swift, the attorney-general. Charges against the association were made to the attorney-general's office Monday. The association maintains volunteer life-saving crews at beaches and other shore resorts along the Massachusetts coast as well as at several inland water resorts. As a charitable organization, supervised by the state board of charities, the association sends out collectors to solicit subscriptions to the funds for maintenance of stations.

## SUFFRAGISTS IN MILFORD CONN.

Asquith, the suffrage horse, the hurdy-gurdy and the four suffragists going from New York to Boston are in Milford, Conn., today and expect to reach New Haven tomorrow. There they will be on the lookout for the carrier pigeons that were returned from Boston last week. The pigeons will be sent back to Boston from New Haven on Thursday. The suffragists are scheduled to be in Wallingford Friday. Reports of success come in from the travelers.

## ALBERTA SWEDES WANT VICE-CONSUL

EDMONTON, Alta.—Swedish residents of Alberta have requested the Swedish consul-general at Montreal for a vice-consul for this city.

Alberta has a large Swedish population. The appointment of a Norwegian vice-consul in Edmonton was recently made and the Swedish population desire to have the same facilities that the Norwegians have of getting advice and assistance from a representative of their country.

## PROGRESS IS MADE ON QUEBEC BRIDGE

OTTAWA, Ont.—"The substructure of the new Quebec bridge will be completed by Nov. 15," said M. P. Davis, contractor for the work.

The operations are now well advanced. The superstructure is being built by the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, which will soon start the erection of the trusswork for the work.

The bridge is built on plans designed by the leading bridge experts of Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

high school, although any number could compete.

The announcement was made in all Boston schools shortly before graduation, in consequence of which few pupils presented themselves. Of the six taking the examinations all passed successfully and received scholarships. The usual course at the School of Commerce and Finance is four years, and is attended largely by men already in the business seeking betterment in their work.

These boys will be enabled to complete the course in three instead of four years, as taking the examination was considered equivalent to entering on advanced standing. Also, since the school is as yet a night one the boys will be able to hold positions during the day. The aim of the School of Commerce and Finance, in offering this scholarship, is to give formal and more complete recognition to the work of the commercial departments in high schools, not given by other colleges, and to encourage commercial education in those schools.

This offer will be repeated next year and again 10 scholarships to high school students within a radius of 30 miles will be awarded, if the examinations warrant it. The School of Commerce and Finance management hopes many more will avail themselves of the opportunity next year.

Among the boys this year are: J. J. Snow, High School of Commerce; Charles Clark, Brookline high school; Charles Rosen, High School of Commerce; Joseph Naiman, Dorchester; Robert Fopiano, Everett high school, and George Clark, Brookline high school.

The two Brookline high school boys are brothers. They will specialize in bond salesmanship and finance. The names of the boys appear in the order in which they passed the examinations.

## CURRENCY BILL INDORSEMENT IS NOW PREDICTED

House Democratic Caucus at Opening Session Applauds Defense of Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of Committee

## OPEN SESSIONS DENIED

WASHINGTON—Approval of the administration currency bill with few changes was predicted today following the opening session of the House Democratic caucus Monday when Representative Carter Glass' speech in support of the measure was received with general applause.

Representative Glass' speech followed an unsuccessful attempt by the "insurgent" Democrats of the banking and currency committee to have the caucus thrown open to the public. Led by Representatives Neely of Kansas and Ragsdale of South Carolina, members of the committee; Representative Henry of Texas and others, the advocates of open caucuses mustered 63 votes, against 119.

The currency bill was laid before the caucus by Representative Glass as chairman of the committee with the indorsement of 11 Democratic members. Representatives Neely and Ragsdale and Representative Engle of Texas withheld their approval.

Mr. Glass' speech in explanation of the bill, which began as a general statement of the purposes and hopes of its framers, was turned into an emphatic defense of the measure when the "insurgents" insisted that it should make provision for the issuance of currency upon warehouse receipts for corn, wheat and cotton.

Speculation would receive the active support of the government, he declared, if these amendments were put into the bill. The legitimate demands of farming communities, he said, for money to carry on ordinary farming and commercial operations, were fully covered by the measure, and to make warehouse receipts for cotton or grain a legal security for the issuance of the proposed new treasury notes would furnish the means by which speculators could hold the cotton and grain crops in storage for an indefinite period.

Representatives Neely, Ragsdale and Engle will lead a contest for the adoption of the proposed agricultural amendments to prevent interlocking directorates of national banks and to prevent banks from loaning money to their officers. The caucus agreed to allow eight hours of general debate on the bill, one-half to be controlled by Chairman Glass and the other half by Representative Neely of the "insurgent" forces. It is expected that the caucus will run throughout the week, as the bill will be read and debated section by section after the general debate is ended.

## COLONIAL TRANSIT BROUGHT TO LIGHT

PHILADELPHIA.—In Independence hall a surveyor's transit was brought to light on Monday, which is believed to be one of the first surveying instruments of its kind used in America.

The transit is known to have been in use in the colonies in 1769.

## A. P. GARDNER'S ANNOUNCEMENT STIRS LEADERS

(Continued from page one)

at a later time a statement of the reasons for his candidacy, he intimated that he did not regard Colonel Benton as a strong candidate for the office.

Mr. Gardner said: "I will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor at the September primaries. I would not now be a candidate if either former Governor Guild of Eastern or former Congressman Samuel McCall of Winchester had started to make the run for the nomination."

"I have not talked with any of the state leaders of the party today in connection with my candidacy for the nomination. I have no statement to make other than that I am a candidate for the nomination. I may have something to say after my nomination papers are filed on Saturday."

"I will say that I feel that Governor Foss will be a formidable opponent if he goes into the primaries for the Republican nomination."

## Governor Foss Pleased

In view of Governor Foss' statements yesterday to the effect that the more candidates there were for the Republican nomination the "merrier" the contest would be, it is understood at Republican headquarters that he is pleased with the candidacy of Congressman Gardner.

Just prior to the announcement that Mr. Gardner was to enter the contest, Colonel Benton said that he had been informed that the congressman was to support him for the nomination. The work for Mr. Benton is to be pushed with vigor just the same, it was said by Mr. Benton's political lieutenants.

Headquarters are to be opened today at 431 Kimball building, which adjoins the rooms of the Republican state committee, with Walter S. Glidden of Somerville and former Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth in charge.

## Benton Workers Named

Jay R. Benton, son of the colonel, organized a young men's committee as the outcome of yesterday's rally at Young's hotel, and announces the following as his executive committee:

Jay Benton, Jr., chairman; Ralph C. Mulligan, Natick; George A. Kearsley, Waltham; James S. Cox, Norwood; Grover D. Daniels, Roxbury; James M. Glassman, Mattapan; Raymond A. Knapp, Beverly; Harry T. Gibson, Belmont; Frank Simnick, Winchelsea; David A. Tobey, Boston; Edgar E. Cushman, Bridgewater; Walter H. Lacey, Wollaston; Charles F. Martin, North Attleboro, and John M. Langon, Gloucester.

Augustus P. Gardner, the new candidate, is a native of Boston. After graduating from Harvard University in 1886 he served in the Massachusetts Senate for two terms and was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of William H. Moody when the latter became secretary of the navy. He was reelected to serve from the sixth Massachusetts district in the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses.

## Mr. Gardner Not to Retire

It is understood that Mr. Gardner will not retire from Congress to make the present contest. He plans to return to Washington at the end of this week and will leave much of his campaign work to his Massachusetts friends.

Governor Foss has made public another letter in which he is urged by a Republican to get into the Republican primary contest. This time the writer is former Mayor James M. W. Hall of Cambridge. He praises Governor Foss' attitude on reciprocity, the tariff, railroad regulation and business.

The Governor replied saying that the issue of reciprocity should be linked with that of transportation. He said that he had left the Republican party because of its attitude at that time against reciprocity.

Governor Foss has received his first official recognition from the Republicans, as a candidate for their nomination for Governor, in a formal invitation from the Worcester County Republican Club to attend an outing at Sterling, Aug. 23. Colonel Benton also was invited.

## Recognition Sought

Following a conference between Dudley Field Malone, third assistant secretary of state, and Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, yesterday it was announced that Mr. Malone on his return to Washington would urge the administration to recognize the organization Democrats of Massachusetts and ask that something be done by the administration in the way of appointments to strengthen the Democrats in their contest to retain the governorship.

The Boston city council yesterday appropriated \$3000 to pay for election officers representing the Progressive party. The appropriation was sent in by the mayor and received a unanimous vote from the council.

Under the auspices of the Democratic state committee there was a gathering in Electa hall, Quincy, last night of local Democratic leaders, following which it was said that Thomas H. Buttner of Hingham and John P. Valley of Plymouth will seek the nomination as candidate for district attorney of southeastern Massachusetts.

Former Representative Jeremiah O'Leary of Sharon expects to run as a candidate for the Democratic nomination

tion for county commissioner of Norfolk county.

William H. Walsh of Framingham is circulating nomination papers as candidate for county commissioner in Middlesex county. He seeks election on the Democratic ticket. He is to be opposed by nominees from both the Progressive and Republican parties.

## SENATOR LODGE GAINS POINT IN TARIFF CONTEST

Watch and Clock Schedule is Recommended After Bay State Man Attacks Rates as Being Too Severe Upon Consumer

## CONFERENCE HELD

WASHINGTON—Senators Lodge and Brandegee were successful today in having the watch and clock schedule of the tariff bill recommitted to the finance committee for reconsideration. After Senator Lodge had shown with apparent conviction that the committee's action in placing ad valorem rates on clocks and watches was a mistake, Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, interrupted Senator Brandegee's remarks to say that the committee had agreed to recommit the paragraph.

"The consumer doesn't suffer when he can buy a reliable American watch for \$1," said Senator Lodge. "And we are informed that 32,000,000 of them have been sold. But while I believe the cut in rates is too severe I will not argue that. I merely want to show how the change to ad valorem rates works out."

The senator urged that ad valorem rates on watches tend to undervalue and said they would flood this market with fraudulent foreign watches. He offered a redraft of the section.

The fact that Chairman Owen of the banking committee advocated a conference of the Democratic steering committee of the Senate today gave rise to reports, hurriedly denied by leaders, that the majority leaders were considering a plan to hurry the tariff bill through by abandoning action on the currency bill this session.

That a majority of the Democratic senators would like to give up currency plans for this session and so insure a quick wind-up of the tariff contest, was the view expressed by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, after attending the meeting.

Democratic leaders are anxious over the failure to make progress on the bill, and for several days conferences have been held with progressive Republicans and regular Republican leaders in the hope that some way to hurry matters might be found.

For the purpose of sounding Republican sentiment, Democratic leaders have asked what progress could be made on the tariff should it be definitely agreed that the Senate would not take up the currency bill at the present session. No assurances, it was reported, were given as to a definite time for voting on the tariff, but it was asserted by minority leaders that such an assurance undoubtedly would lead to earlier action on the tariff.

## FULL BENCH OF JUDICIAL COURT HAS TOLL QUERY

Judge Crosby of Superior Session Asks as to Power to Collect Cent in East Boston Tube

One of the principal questions sent to the full bench of the supreme judicial court by Judge Crosby of the superior court today is in regard to the power of the Legislature to authorize the collection of a toll in the East Boston tunnel when no such charge is exacted from persons using the subways and the Washington street tunnel.

The questions arose under a bill in equity brought by Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of East Boston asking that the city of Boston be enjoined from collecting a toll of 1 cent from every person who passes through the East Boston tunnel.

When the East Boston tunnel was constructed in 1897 the bonds issued for the payment of the cost of the tunnel contained a provision that the rentals received for the use of the tunnel should constitute an additional security for the bonds.

At the session of the Legislature of the present year an act was passed authorizing the raising of \$125,000 each year by general taxation to be paid to the Boston Elevated Railway Company in reduction of its rent, and that the one-cent toll be abolished, providing the act is accepted by the voters of Boston at the next municipal election in January, 1914.

## FISHERMEN RESCUE HORSE

James Collins and Manuel Sweet of the fishing schooner Rose Standish assisted in raising a large work horse from the water at T wharf Monday afternoon. The horse fell when the dory to which he was attached struck an obstruction.

## PRIZE FOR BEST MUSIC FOR WOMAN'S FEDERATION SONG OFFERED BY NATIONAL BOARD

Choral Singing, Study in Musical Appreciation and Development of Speaking Voice in Scheme of Work Laid Out for Year by State Club Leaders

Announcement has been received at the Massachusetts headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs that the music department of the federation is arranging a contest for music for the federation hymn. A prize of \$50 is offered by the department for the best music, and the contest is open to any member of the federation until Jan. 1, 1914. It is desired that the music be written in two or three parts for women's voices.

The first presentation of the hymn will be at the biennial meeting of 1914 at Chicago.

Many plans to increase the music departments of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are being made for the coming season by the department heads. An outline of work has been submitted by Mrs. Lena B. Newton, chairman of the music department of the Massachusetts federation. In this state the program as now formed was put into partial practice last spring by the clubs of Greater Boston.

The plan of work was to present a uniform plan of study which should de-

velop musical appreciation through a study of folk music; to interest women in improving the quality of the speaking voice; to emphasize the courtesy of absolute silence during a musical performance, and to further the plan of united choral work among club members.

The foundation for a federation chorus is already laid in Massachusetts, and special emphasis will be placed upon the singing in the societies about Greater Boston that intend to join the federation chorus later in the season. The Dorchester Woman's Club has had a chorus for many years under the direction of Mrs. Martha Dana Shepherd.

In an effort to stimulate the interest a circular letter was sent to the clubs of the state asking what plans for music study they have in mind for the coming year and inquiring about work planned to improve the speaking voice.

The replies show that in most club programs music was used to fill in unoccupied time. The idea is now to make the music practical as well as entertaining and more time will be given to serious study.

## M. M. MULHALL AGAIN WITNESS IN CONGRESS

This Time He Tells His Story of Lobby Experiences to the Representatives' Board—Mr. Bartholdt Is Subject

## SENATE HEARS MORE FRAWLEY REPORT IN

WASHINGTON—Before the House lobby investigating committee Martin M. Mulhall retold on Monday much of the same story concerning his experiences in influencing legislation that he had related previously to the Senate investigators.

After a general examination the committee began detailed examination of charges made by Mr. Mulhall relating to members of Congress, employees of Congress and other men mentioned in the correspondence and testimony of the witness.

The committee today expects to question Mr. Mulhall about Representatives Burke of Pennsylvania, Calder of New York, Fairchild of New York, McDermott of Illinois, Sherley of Kentucky and Webb of North Carolina.

The Mulhall letters relating to Representative Bartholdt of Missouri were placed in the record on Monday, and Mr. Mulhall was questioned. The letters related to his activity in securing assistance from Mr. Bartholdt in preventing a report on an eight-hour labor bill from the labor committee, and in supporting the Littlefield anti-pilotage bill, which the National Association of Manufacturers favored.

The letters and Mr. Mulhall's testimony told of arranging to secure the support of Mr. Bartholdt and other members for the anti-pilotage bill by working to hold up in the House judiciary committee a bill forbidding the interstate shipment of liquors, to which Mr. Bartholdt was opposed.

Mr. Mulhall said that through the national council for industrial defense, the Citizens Industrial Association of St. Louis was "always put in motion to assist Mr. Bartholdt in his campaigns."

"He was friendly, I believe," said Mr. Mulhall, "because of the political influence that could be brought to bear in his district."

## VOTE ON SULZER IMPEACHMENT IS EXPECTED TODAY

## Absence of the Tammany Members Causes a Delay in Action on the Levy Resolution Until Late This Afternoon

The absence of Tammany members making the anti-Sulzer forces uncertain of their power, caused a considerable delay in the meeting of the Assembly today. The session was scheduled for 11 a. m., but at 2 o'clock this afternoon there had been no call to order. It is believed that the vote on the Sulzer impeachment resolution will not be reached in the Assembly before 4 p. m. today.

The action to be taken, whether pro or con, is on a resolution offered Monday by Majority Leader Levy to consider whether the Legislature should proceed to impeachment proceedings. The Levy resolution followed the adoption by the Legislature of the Frawley committee report charging the Governor with the diversion of campaign funds to his own private use. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 64 to 30. The House adjourned then to meet again Tuesday. The Assembly vote on the adoption of the report, after several preliminary skirmishes and rollcalls, was 65 to 95. Sixty-two Democrats and three Republicans voted aye, 19 Democrats, 15 Republicans and one Progressive voted nay.

The Frawley report was adopted by the Senate without a contest, that body being in session only 15 minutes.

The Frawley report and the Levy impeachment resolution charge the Governor with having falsified under oath his campaign contribution account, diverted some of the funds of his own use, traded executive approval of bills for support of his direct primary measure and attempted to obstruct the committee in its investigation.

As a result of the opening hearing in the investigation of state departments instituted by John A. Hennessy on direction of Governor Sulzer, recourse will be had to the courts to procure the testimony of Senator Frawley. The inquiry was halted till the courts can pass on Mr. Hennessy's authority to subpoena the senator.

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# Knights on Parade Names Link Places Across Ocean

**More Than 25,000 Templars in Magnificent Pageant at Denver and Then 55 Massed Bands Play Sacred Hymn**

## THOUSANDS THERE

DENVER, Colo.—Following the magnificent parade of 25,000 Knights Templars today the 55 massed bands, approximately 1500 players, marched through the streets and played "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The climax of a day of amazing spectacles, it was a volume of significant sound that reached, it seemed, almost to the peaks of the western Rockies.

With the most spectacular parade Denver has witnessed in years, the thirty-second triennial convocation of the grand encampment of Knights Templars opened here. Between 25,000 and 30,000 knights in dress uniform were in the line of march. Every state in the Union was represented. More than 175,000 residents and visitors witnessed the brilliant spectacle. The parade, composed of 15 divisions, was led by Most Eminent Sir William B. Melish, grand master of the grand encampment. The head of the procession entered the stadium at 10 o'clock, and it was after noon when the last division had passed into the big amphitheater. There were 54 bands in line. The stadium, built to seat 30,000 spectators, was filled.

## Hotels Crowded

The downtown streets were packed, estimates placing the crowd which viewed the parade at more than 150,000. The triennial committee in charge of the arrangements announced today that all the hotels and boarding houses are "packed jam full" of visitors. Not only that, but more than 4000 knights are quartered in their Pullman cars, which have been parked in the various yards. All of these trains will remain here until Friday morning, when they will begin to depart.

The grand encampment was formally opened this afternoon at 2:30 in El Jebel temple with addresses of welcome by Governor Ammons, Mayor J. M. Perkins and Cornelius J. Hart, grand commander of Colorado. Grand Master Melish responded for the visitors. Following these formalities the public was excluded while the encampment went into executive session. During three days secret sessions will be held twice daily. Reception and escort of arriving commanderies from all parts of the nation was the principal work of the local committees Monday. Thousands of plumed knights came in, in hundreds of special trains and many hundreds more traveled to Denver, either by special car or on the regular trains.

## Californians Escort

Perhaps the most picturesque group of knights to be received was California commandery No. 1 of San Francisco. Forty-five of these Californians acted as mounted escort to the grand commandery of California and to the several constituent commanderies from the Golden Gate city and neighboring towns. Their black slouch hats, fondly retained from the early pioneer Templars of California, who then were unable to purchase the conventional chapeaux because of their isolation from the rest of the world, their beautiful gold-laced black capes with white silk facing, swung back across their shoulders gave them the appearance of old Spanish cavaliers.

This striking body of well appearing men were escorted by the mounted squad of Colorado commandery No. 1 of Denver. The eminent commander of California No. 1 was conspicuous mounted upon a beautiful white charger, for which a committee was sent to Denver a week ago in an effort to engage the handsomest white horse in Colorado. The saddle blanket and trappings and bridle were of pure white material. The hoofs of the animal were painted a shining gilt, while the rest of the mounted visitors' horses were coal black and the hoofs were silvered.

## Decorations Elaborate

The wonderful decorations of the city, said to be the most elaborate ever attempted at any great celebration, not excluding the coronation of King George of England, the Mardi Gras at New Orleans or any fete of recent years, are the talk of the visitors. Grand Master Melish characterized the brilliant and spectacular illuminations as the most wonderful he had ever witnessed, and the reception to the grand encampment as the most cordial ever extended the officers of the grand encampment in his experience.

Knights Templars of Denver have spent \$125,000 on this great convocation of which 800,000 went for decorations and illumination. Two of the most brilliant functions in connection with the convocation were the receptions to the grand encampment officers tonight by Denver commandery, No. 25, and Colorado commandery, No. 1.

Thousands of Knights Templars with their ladies in evening dress visited the Broadway theater, transformed by Denver commandery, No. 25, into a veritable court with wonderful flower garden, fountains, splendid works of art prepared especially for the occasion and with the beautiful music the theater presented the appearance of a great military function.

## Candidates Discussed

Already whisperings are heard of candidates for the office of grand junior warden of the grand encampment, the only office ordinarily to be filled at the grand encampment session. A vacancy,

however, makes it necessary to elect also a grand senior warden, but it is said that there is practically unanimity of sentiment for an Iowa sir knight and that there will be no contest for grand junior warden. George W. Valley of Denver, chairman of the committee that had supervised the work of preparing for this convocation, is being urged by many because of the splendid accomplishment by Denver Knights Templars. Naturally he is the choice of all Colorado. The election will be held Thursday morning.

William B. Melish, grand master of the grand encampment, announced that he had received credentials from the Duke of Connaught to represent officially the Grand Prior of England and Wales at the official dinner to the grand encampment on Wednesday night.

Monday night the opening banquet of the convocation was tendered the grand encampment officers and members by Denver Commandery No. 25 in a theater, and later the grand encampment officers and members were honor guests at a banquet given by Colorado Commandery No. 1 at El Jebel Temple.

## ALLEGED CHINESE SMUGGLING CASE EVIDENCE HEARD

**Wong Dock Yoot Testifies Before Federal Authorities Following Arrest of H. Bertram**

Evidence obtained today at the hearing given Wong Dock Yoot, the Chinaman captured by customs guards at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, in connection with an alleged smuggling conspiracy in violation of the Chinese exclusion act, was despatched immediately to Washington and the results were not made public. Today's hearing follows the arrest at midnight of Harry Bertram, a lamp trimmer on the White Star liner Cymric, which sailed today for Liverpool.

Bertram was arrested by Customs Guard Charles McNamee, on duty at pier 43, Hoosac docks. On his person was found a green cap, identified by the guards as similar to that worn by one of the white men who escaped from Hoosac pier early Monday morning. A key fitting the fore peak of the Cymric also was discovered on Bertram.

It is alleged that Wong, and possibly other Chinamen, came over here in the vessel's fore peak and were fed by members of the crew. Inspector Sullivan of the immigration service investigated the Cymric's fore peak Monday night.

Another hearing probably will be given before United States Commissioner William H. Hayes at the federal building.

Sailing on the Cymric were 316 passengers, 141 in the cabin accommodations and 175 steerage. Among the items in her cargo were 150,000 bushels of wheat, 400 tons of provisions, 150 tons of flour and much general cargo.

## GOV. O'NEAL HOLDS TO FIRST PURPOSE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Governor O'Neal is giving careful consideration today to the opinion of the United States Senate judiciary committee that it does not think the Governor has authority to appoint a temporary successor to the late Senator Johnston without action by the state Legislature.

Governor O'Neal had practically decided Monday to appoint Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the House judiciary committee, to fill the vacancy. It is said to be his present purpose to adhere to his original intention and make an appointment, thus putting the question squarely before the Senate.

## MOTOR TRUCKS IS CHICOPEE PLAN

CHICOPEE, Mass.—The aldermen here at a short and eventful meeting Monday night took up little of importance other than the question of bonding the city for \$8000 to buy two motor-driven fire trucks. The order was dropped because it did not receive a two-thirds vote.

Alderman McCoubrey, however, brought in a similar order Monday night, which did not follow an order superseded at that meeting. The appropriation finally passed its first reading, with the amendment that the city solicitor should report as to whether a majority vote on two readings would be sufficient to constitute the passing of the order.

## MICHIGAN TROOPS ARE TO GO HOME

CALUMET, Mich.—About 1000 men, including two batteries of the 2500 state troops who have been in the copper mining district, will go home today, it is said.

The sheriff has recruited his forces up to about 1000 and believes he can take care of the situation. The strikers renewed their pickets Monday around the Calumet & Hecla and Quincy mines, where it was reported work was to be started. An attempt will be made to resume actual mining today, it is said.

## "L" MOTORMAN RESCUES CHILD

Jumping off his car, Motorman William Lesley today rescued little Maurice Sprinsky from a rapidly moving horse and wagon where the child had run from his father's store, 1482 Dorchester avenue.

## PROTECTION FOR COMMONWEALTH DOCK IS VOTED

**Council's Appropriation of \$200,000 for High Pressure Water Service Will Assure Safer Waterfront**

## VACATIONS ARE GIVEN

Plans were begun today by the public works department for the protection from fire of the new Commonwealth docks, on which hundreds of thousands have been spent in connection with the \$9,000,000 port project. The initiative is taken by the department as the result of the passage by the council yesterday of an order transferring \$200,000 from the water revenue for laying new high service water mains.

Commissioner Rourke said he believed the additional high pressure service would save the city millions.

The waterfront is not the only locality benefited by the improvement. Many high buildings downtown that have had doubtful protection will now be served adequately. The order passed by the council provides for laying high service mains from Heath street, Roxbury, to the city proper, and from Telegraph hill, South Boston, to the Commonwealth docks. Six-inch mains will be replaced by 10-inch.

Work on the improvement will begin soon, says Commissioner Rourke.

Fire Commissioner Cole is figuring today also. He is deciding in what fire districts he will spend the \$25,000 voted to his department yesterday for better service. It looks now as though most of it would go for increased facilities on Parker and Beacon hills, with perhaps some improvements in West Roxbury and Roslindale.

Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday vetoed the \$500,000 street construction order on the ground that the council had not acted on some \$1,500,000 in orders for improvements.

The mayor's loan order for the appropriation of \$20,000 for better bathing facilities at Tenean beach and an order for \$50,000 for a new police station in Dorchester were referred to the finance committee.

Employees of the bath department are rejoicing today over the council's action in granting them two weeks' vacation.

The public square at Pleasant and Carver streets was designated as Edgar Allan Poe square on the order of Councilman Attridge.

The council accepted the legislative act authorizing the building of a new bridge across Belle Isle inlet, connecting the city with Winthrop. The cost of the bridge will be \$55,000, and of this sum Boston will pay 60 per cent and Winthrop 40 per cent.

The council adjourned for four weeks.

## PACKARD FAMILY ENDS CELEBRATION

WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Frank E. Packard of Brockton was elected president by the Packard Family Association, which concluded here Monday the celebration of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the landing of the first Packard at Hingham, Mass. Other officers were chosen as follows: Vice-president, Abbott W. Packard of Brockton; secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. McCuen of Brighton; treasurer, Otis Cobb of Brockton; executive committee, Mrs. Adelaide C. Hayward of Brockton, the Rev. H. Parker DeForest of Lexington, J. W. Richards of Taunton, Frank E. Packard of Brockton.

At a reunion held yesterday addresses were made by Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater and Josiah Packard of Baltimore. A committee was instructed to take steps toward purchase of the land where Samuel Packard resided in West Bridgewater with a view of establishing a Packard memorial park.

## NO FIRE WHISTLE TO BLOW AT NIGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield's fire commissioners directed last night that hereafter the fire whistle shall be silent from 9:30 p. m. until 7 o'clock a. m. The whistle will be used at night only for a second alarm or in case of two fires at once in the same district. In the latter case the whistle will be the only means of identifying stations at a distance of a fire in a territory in which the firemen are already occupied with another alarm. When there is a two-alarm fire after 9:30, the public will hear just a single alarm—that is, two rounds as at present, when there are two alarms for different fires the public will hear only the second.

## NEW FISH HOUSE TO BE COMPLETE

Capacity of the new storage plant to be built on the new fish pier at South Boston will enable this port to handle 18,000,000 pounds of fish, and it is believed will attract many vessels now sailing to other harbors to its modern facilities for shipping surplus cargoes. The refrigeration plant connected with the storage house is planned to manufacture 280 tons a day.

**Peaceful Island in Portsmouth Harbor Once Bristling with Fortifications Is Now Chiefly Given to Summer Resort Uses**

## QUAINTNESS PASSING

NEW CASTLE, N. H.—The village of New Castle, N. H., is on a small island which comprises the town of New Castle, opposite the Portsmouth navy yard. Here is maintained a fort and light-house, protecting and lighting the inner Portsmouth harbor. Its inhabitants number about 450 people. It is now a summer resort and the Russian and Japanese peace ambassadors were entertained here in 1905.

This peaceful, tranquil island, where

still stands Walbach's Martello tower. This place has been known as Fort Point, and has been alternately fortified and neglected since the earliest times. It was called the Castle, and later Ft. William and Mary, during the revolution Ft. Hancock, and when rebuilt in 1908, probably received its present name, Ft. Constitution.

In the year 1861 the government began improving this fort that had become a ruin. Between the years 1861 and 1864 many millions of dollars were expended in immense guns and other improvements and the fort remained. This work was finally abandoned, as it is asserted the improved guns on warships made this fort a veritable trap in case of an invasion.

During the Spanish-American war again the government became active in building earthworks and disappearing guns, so there are now troops stationed



Beacon dates from reign of William and Mary

nothing now happens of importance, was once the abode of much activity.

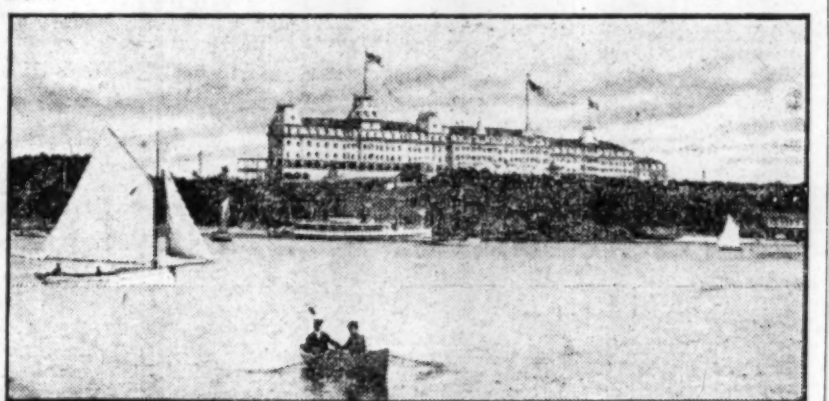
New Castle in 1650 was already a place of considerable importance. Its proximity to Ordine's point, just across Little Harbor, where the first house was built in 1623, gives ground to suppose the island must have been occupied very soon after the landing of the first company of settlers. Some time between 1623 and 1635 must have been the date of its first occupancy, for by a recent transcript of a document in the English archives it appears that between these years a fort was erected and mounted with 10 guns for the defense of the island and river Piscataqua, between the two outlets where the island lies. The ground for the fort was laid out on the northeastern point of the island and was meant to extend from the water to the high ledge on which

numbering about 150 men and the public is excluded.

At the southeast angle of Ft. Constitution is Fort Point lighthouse, one of six built in the reign of William and Mary. Boston lighthouse was the first and Fort Point the second. It was an immense square wooden structure 80 feet high. Afterward, because of a reflection on Gerrish island, it was shortened some 40 feet. Previous to the erection of this lighthouse the only light shown was a lantern from the flagstaff of the fort.

Modern improvements have obscured most of the ancient external features of New Castle, once so quaint. But the situation of the houses is generally the same. Streets follow the old lanes, and the shores are unchanged.

## LARGE HOTEL PROMINENT ON ISLAND



Russo-Japanese peace ambassadors were entertained here in 1905

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

To most people on this side of the water London is such an enormous place that it is hard to realize that the city man has almost unlimited opportunities of enjoying his game of golf if he can snatch a few hours out from business. Until my last visit there I did not realize that if a man can get out of the office after lunch there are any number of clubs he can reach in time to get in a round. Of course I am referring to inland courses because for the golfer, according to Golf Illustrated, one of London's chief inconveniences, whether as a place of business or residence, is its distance from the sea. (This is amusing from an American point of view. One cannot help wondering what the writer would do if he settled down in one of our central inland cities. However it is just as well the sea is so accessible in Great Britain, for after one has experienced the joy of golfing beside it one never quite gets rid of the longing to be back beside it again. However, let us continue with what he has to say about it for his information may be useful to people going over from here.)

"To sleep in London and enjoy a game of golf within sniff of the sea, and return in time for dinner, is not altogether a practical impossibility, is an undertaking that only the most enthusiastic would attempt. The business man who would like to live by the sea and come to London every day also finds the distance prohibitive, for to do so means anything from four to six hours of traveling every day. Practically, the only places that are at all practical in this respect for the golfer who is engaged in daily business in London are Brighton and Folkestone.

It will therefore be welcome news to many, especially in these days, to learn that there is another place where the London golfer may enjoy the fresh sea breezes and a first-rate game of golf within an hour's railway journey from London. The place is Southend, chiefly asso-

ciated in the mind of the Londoner with the cheap tripper, and the last place in the world where he would think of going for golf. But that is where the London golfer allows his prejudices to deprive him of privileges and amenities which are lying under his nose. We confess that when we visited Southend last month it was with no thought of golf. We went because we had never been there before, and it was suddenly revealed to us that it was the nearest point to London where one could get touch of the sea, and so we took train at Fenchurch street, and in 50 minutes we were standing by the incoming tide inhaling as fresh a breeze as ever blew from the North sea.

It was the sight of a bag of clubs in the hall of the hotel that moved us to inquire whether there was any golf in the neighborhood, and we confess that we added to our knowledge of golfing geography when we were told that the courses of the Thorpe hall and the Rochford Hundred golf clubs, well known to us by name, were close at hand. Our first visit was to Thorpe hall, which is reached by tram in a few minutes, the course being only about five minutes' walk from the sea and the tram terminus. It is of inland character, but a better or more picturesque course one could not wish for. It is well bunkered, the putting greens are splendid, and a fine old Elizabethan mansion has been converted into a beautiful club-house. The club professional, B. Batley, is a good player and coach, and an expert club maker. Residentially, Thorpe hall is charming. It is a mile and a half from Southend, so that it is beyond the confines of the crowd, but it is on the main line to Fenchurch street, and the number of beautiful houses that have been built, and are being built, augurs well for its future.

**NEW COAL RECORD MADE**  
BUFFALO—Coal shipments from Buffalo in July broke all records, 140 cargoes having cleared port, aggregating a total of 780,032 tons.

**Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, Which Saw Hadrian, Egbert and William the Conqueror, Now Leads in Building Engines**

## ON TIDAL RIVER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Newcastle, or to give it its full name, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is a seaport in the county of Northumberland, situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, about eight miles from its mouth.

Newcastle is a place of great antiquity, and much more is known definitely of its early history than is generally the

and formed the nucleus of the present town, burghesses being gathered round the fortress to defend the country against the Scots.

In the reign of Edward I. it was surrounded by walls, after which it withstood the attempts of the Scots to capture it in 1322, 1342, and 1389. When Charles I. gave himself up to the Scottish army at Newark-on-Trent, he was taken to Newcastle where he remained in their hands until on June 28, 1647, when he was handed over to the Parliament.

The castle from which the town takes its name was originally the strongest fortress in the north of England, and its keep is now one of the finest specimens of the Norman stronghold remaining in the country. William the Lion was imprisoned here after his capture at Alnwick, and within its great hall on Dec.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
Norman castle at Newcastle

case. In the time of the Romans it was a place of considerable strategic importance, and the Emperor Hadrian built a bridge across the river called the Pons Aelii here, the foundations of which were discovered during the dredging operations after the destruction of the old wooden bridge in 1771.

On account of its position as a fortified town, affording protection to the inhabitants of the monasteries of Tyne-mouth, Jarrow, Lindisfarne, and Wearmouth, Newcastle was known in early times as Monkchester.

After the union of the kingdom under Egbert, it continued till the conquest to be the residence of the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland.

The town was destroyed by William the Conqueror in 1068, but in 1080 his eldest son, Robert Courthose, built a fortress here which, in contradistinction of the old fortress was named Newcastle

25, 1292, Balliol did homage for the crown of Scotland to Edward I. The keep, the walls of which are 14 feet thick, is a good state of preservation, as is also the chapel, a beautiful specimen of the late Norman style.

Newcastle owes its prosperity to its position on a tidal river and its immense exports of coal. It also possesses large shipbuilding yards where battleships and merchantmen of all classes are constructed. The Elswick Engineering Steel works cover 72 acres, and with the additional works at Scotswood, turn out all manner of heavy ordnance, locomotives, marine engines and so forth.

Among the eminent persons who have been connected with Newcastle are Ridley, the martyr; Akenside, the poet; Hutton, the mathematician; Brand, the antiquary; Lord Collingwood, and George and Robert Stephenson. The present population of Newcastle is about 267,000.

## LYNN DISTRICT TO BE RESUMED

Preparations are being made to re-establish Lynn postal district, to include that city, Saugus, Swampscott and Nahant, in accordance with an order from Washington that will go into effect Friday at midnight. William F. Craig, who has been superintendent of the Lynn office since its consolidation with the Boston postal district, will act as postmaster until the position is filled.

## P. F. SHAW URGED FOR SLOANE PLACE

Philip F. Shaw, engineer of the municipal boat monitor at Boston, has been recommended by Representative Murray for the position of federal supervising inspector of steamboats at this port, to succeed John D. Sloane, whose resignation has been accepted by President Wilson to take effect today.

Filling the vacancy was discussed by Mr. Murray with Acting Secretary of Commerce Sweet and Supervising Inspector-General Uhler.

## The Opening of the School Year Is Just Ahead

The Educational Department is prepared to furnish circulars, catalogues and information about schools and colleges in many parts of this country and abroad.

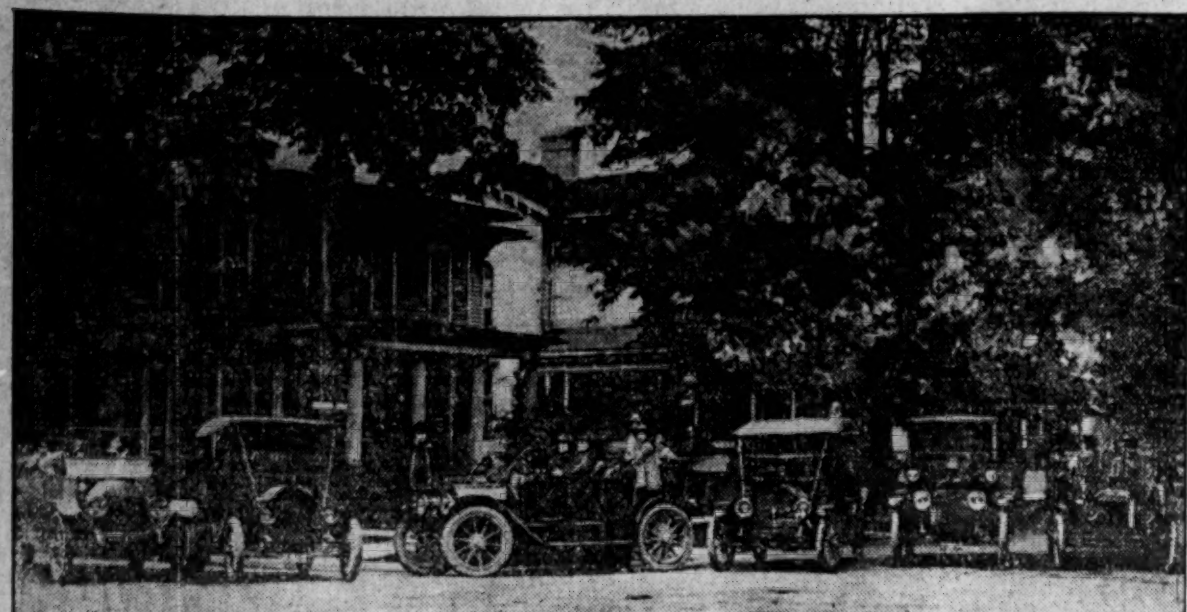
*When making your decisions as to which school your boy or girl should attend, this service we are so well able to furnish you, may make the selection simpler.*

In making inquiries to this department it will be helpful if you will state the location and requirements desired.

Address: THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FALMOUTH AND ST. PAUL STS., BOSTON



# MONITOR MICHIGAN EDITION DISTRIBUTED IN AUTOMOBILES IN KALAMAZOO DISTRICTS



KALAMAZOO, Mich. — Both school children and business men took part in the special distribution in this city of the Michigan edition of The Christian Science Monitor. Early in the morning the Monitor bundles were brought by

the American Express Company to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, where a committee placed blue pencil marks on the columns having special local reference and prepared them for distribution. After school hours the children came to help and by taking the Monitors

out in automobiles the distribution was completed in two hours' time. Eight business men left their work to superintend the passing out of the papers, which was simplified by having the city divided into eight districts, one for each automobile.

## LEADER IN GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)  
REP. D. W. SHACKLEFORD  
Missouri Congress member seeking road building record

## CITIZENS TO DO MISSOURI ROAD WORK TWO DAYS

Aug. 20 and 21 Have Been Set  
Apart by Gov. Major in Pro-  
ject to Better State's Highways  
—Cash and Autos to Help

## ORGANIZATIONS AID

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Members of the Commercial Club here are preparing for a proper observance of the two good roads days Aug. 20 and 21, set apart by Governor Major.

Among the preliminary work under way a list of every man who is willing to put in the two full days at manual labor on the highways near the city, is being made up and a list of those who will furnish motor cars and other vehicles for taking the city men to some point in the county where their labor can be utilized to the greatest advantage, is being prepared. The secretary of the club will canvass the business men and receive cash subscriptions from those who for one reason or another will not be able to work.

Governor Major has promised to divide his time between Cole and Callaway counties. Every road district in Cole county will be organized.

The various road overseers have been directed to divide districts and appoint a foreman for each road on which men will be put at work. Each foreman will be given a list of all the men who will report to him. The plan of work will also be outlined in advance.

A motion picture company has made arrangements to take photographs of the men at work on the roads, and it is probable that they will photograph the men organized by Representative D. W. Shackelford.

Already the women have taken up the problem of feeding the men on the good roads days, and plenty of good food will be provided for all.

By the end of the present week, it is believed, every county in the state will be in line for making the two days count to the very best possible advantage. Subscription lists have been opened in St. Louis and it is expected that a large sum of money will be obtained there.

The county courts of the state that have not taken definite action with regard to the Governor's proclamation will do so before they adjourn. In about one third of the counties the Governor's proclamation already has been acted upon and organization work is well under way.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

**WAKEFIELD**  
Wakefield's next band concert will be given on the park on Friday evening, Aug. 22, by the Salem Cadet Band.

Work on laying the new 15-inch water mains in Main street, Wakefield square, will begin this week.

The Progressive town committee today began preparations for an aggressive fall campaign. Eden K. Bowser will be the nominee of the party for representative, and as he will also have the Republican party support, the Progressives are confident that he will win.

**READING**  
The school committee has under consideration a number of applications for the position of superintendent of schools made vacant by the resignation of Harry T. Watkins, who has secured a position in New York. Harry W. Poor of this town, assistant principal of Somerville high school, is mentioned for the position.

Chapman band will give a concert on the Common Tuesday night in the series arranged to continue until next month.

**ROCKLAND**  
The Central Labor Union has elected C. T. Crowley delegate to the convention of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor at Fall River, Sept. 15.

Rose Standish Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold an entertainment in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

The Progressive town committee holds a meeting this evening to consider plans for the campaign.

**WHITMAN**  
The mid-summer social of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational church is to be held at Island grove, Abington, Wednesday.

There will be no dedication exercises of the new high school building, but the committee will set apart a day for an inspection of the building by the public.

**WEST BRIDGEWATER**  
West Bridgewater grange has received an invitation to visit East Bridgewater grange Thursday night, and to attend a grange picnic at Decker farm in Middleboro Saturday.

The Mohawk Athletic club is to hold a lawn party and gentlemen's night this evening on the grounds surrounding the home of Henry F. Taylor.

**MIDDLEBORO**  
The fourth annual reunion of the De Moranville family will be held at Ft. Phoenix, Friday, Aug. 15. A clam-bake will be served at 1 o'clock.

The annual outing of the Commercial Club and the Wareham and Marion Clubs has been postponed until Thursday, Sept. 4, at Perry's grove, New Bedford.

**HANSON**  
The resignation of Mrs. Bertha E. Knowlton of West Pembroke Me., teacher-elect of school No. 4, has been received by the school committee, leaving a vacancy to be filled in the corps of teachers.

After a two weeks' suspension of services at the Baptist church, services will be resumed next Sunday.

**REVERE**  
The special Revere primary is being held today.

Eugene Wallace and Arthur Gardella have qualified to become members of corps 35, United States volunteer life saving station.

**EAST BRIDGEWATER**  
The town hall will be the scene of a neighborhood grange meeting Thursday evening.

A meeting of the Progressive party was held in Grand Army hall last evening, and plans were made for election.

**BRIDGEWATER**  
The residents of this town who formerly lived in Maine and Providence, are planning to hold an old-fashioned picnic at Swift's grove Labor day.

**QUINCY**  
Miss Elizabeth G. Crane, teacher of English at the high school has resigned.

**LITTLETON**  
The annual picnic of the Unitarian church Sunday school will be held at Whalon Park, Leominster, Wednesday, Aug. 27, special electric cars conveying the party from Ayer, J. M. Hartwell, superintendent of the Sunday school, is in charge of the picnic.

Frank A. Patch is circulating nomination papers for county commissioner, while Charles A. Kimball is having his papers signed, endorsing him as representative from this district.

**JAMAICA PLAIN**  
Ward 23 Progressives have completed preliminary work for the coming campaign and selected practically a full local ticket for the primary election in September.

Curtis hall free gymnasium is undergoing repairs, including painting. The walls for the new parish house of the First Baptist church are now being erected. It is hoped to have the building completed by the time of reopening the church in September.

**CHELSEA**  
Joseph M. Riley, manager of the commercial department of the East Boston Gas Company, which supplies the gas for this city, has given notice that on Sept. 1 the company will put into effect a new system of meter reading and billing.

**BROOKLINE**  
Fire department changes in Brookline include eight transfers.

The standing in the Playground league of the several playgrounds of Brookline shows the teams to be evenly matched, and as the season draws to a close many close games are expected.

**CONCORD**  
A large number of the choir boys from the St. Paul's cathedral are encamped at St. Andrews school for several weeks.

The Lake Boon Association will hold its annual lawn party at the lake Saturday night.

**ARLINGTON**  
During the absence of the Rev. Lewis A. Walker, who is on his vacation, the pulpit of the Trinity Baptist church of East Arlington is to be occupied by the Rev. Halsey Boone of Newton.

**HOLBROOK**  
The Castalia Club of the Methodist Episcopal Church holds a lawn party at the public playgrounds this evening.

**ABINGTON**  
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac C. Howland are entertaining the Rev. E. H. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster of Patten, Me.

**WEYMOUTH**  
The residents of Westwood Grove have organized an improvement association with 30 charter members.

## HOWARD ELLIOTT GUEST OF HONOR OF BUSINESS MEN

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Members of the Association of Commerce, men from the professions and railroads, attended the dinner given at the St. Paul hotel Monday night in honor of Howard Elliott, retiring president of the Northern Pacific railroad, and Jule M. Hannaford, president-elect. Messages were received from railroad men and financiers from all parts of the country expressing their regrets at not being able to be present.

Carl R. Gray, president of the Great Northern, said that Howard Elliott represented the new era in railroading.

Messages were read from J. J. Hill, Louis W. Hill, W. P. Clough, newly elected chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific; Samuel E. Byrnes, A. J. Earling, president of the St. Paul road; George Harris, chairman of the Burlington road; W. A. Gardner, president of the Omaha railroad, and from the commercial clubs or chambers of commerce of Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, International Falls, Minn.; Columbia Falls, Mont., and Brainerd, Minn.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 15c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 18 lines to the inch.

## FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM the Canadian Pacific; one-twentieth down—balance in 10 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$30 an acre; this offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—only you with a Ready-Made Farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these lands on or near railways—near established towns; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address: R. J. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams st., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE—NORTH DAKOTA

REAL ESTATE—Red River Valley, N. Dakota; for improved and unimproved famous Red River Valley lands, write S. L. THOMAS, Fargo, N. D.

## BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

RESPONSIBLE Chicago business man will represent eastern or foreign concern. Address, with full particulars, R-5, 760 Cass bldg., Chicago.

## GIDEONS CONTINUE CONVENTION WORK AT OLD ORCHARD

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Programs of special interest are being carried out here today and tomorrow by the New England division of the Gideons, the Christian Traveling Men's organization in their convention.

The placing of Bibles in the hotels of the country, a work that has been begun successfully and is being pushed as fast as the organization is able to do this, has been emphasized by the organization as one of its chief objects. Already several hotels in Maine have been provided with a Bible for each guest room, including one or more Portland hotels. The interested cooperation which the proprietors and managers of hotels have shown in this work speaks for the practical and businesslike way in which it is carried on. Already 200,000 Bibles have been placed in the hotels of America, while 625,000 additional are required to complete the work, at an average expense of 40 cents per book or a total of about \$250,000. Those required in New England are 11,000 in Maine, 12,000 in New Hampshire, Vermont 5000, Massachusetts 31,000, Rhode Island 6000 and Connecticut 10,000. This is a total of 75,000 copies, costing \$30,000.

## STORE NEWS

Miss Martha Prouty succeeds Miss Guenne Cooke, who recently resigned her position as secretary to A. L. Filene of the William Filene's Sons Company.

Miss M. E. Powers of the Jordan Marsh Company has resigned her position as buyer of girls' clothing and will give up business. She will make her home in Detroit.

Albert A. Porcelain, one of the assistant buyers of the Gilechrist Company, has been spending his vacation at Maranacook, Me.

Miss Mary Mooney of the advertising office of the Henry Siegel Company has gone to Brant Rock for two weeks, and Miss Matilda Loubrie of the same office is spending two weeks at Winfield, Mass.

Buyers who are in New York include C. J. Jennings of the R. H. White Company and L. I. Rivers and C. O. Cooper of the William Filene's Sons Company.

## BUREAU'S WORK OF AID TO MERCHANTS

NEW YORK—Should the branch of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce which has been established in this city, prove a success, it is understood that Secretary Redfield will organize branches in Chicago, San Francisco and other cities.

The aim of these branch bureaus is to enable business men better to utilize the information gathered by the government, and exporters, importers and manufacturers will be able to keep in closer touch with officials of the department of commerce, give their aid in proposed or pending inquiries, and profit by the information gathered by the department.

The collector's office in the custom house frequently has been asked to give information in regard to foreign tariffs and similar questions, but it had not the facilities and necessary data to answer such queries. The bureau of commerce will keep all such information on hand and be able to serve all merchants who apply for information.

## BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE NEAR END

Five of the 13 shops affected by the boilermakers' strike are now negotiating for a settlement, and it is expected the 200 employees of these firms will return to work soon under the new agreement. These five are all that remain on strike.

## HOUSE CANDIDATE FILES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Nomination papers have been received in the office of the city clerk for George D. Chamberlain as representative from the fifth Hampden district on the Republican ticket.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 203 Washington St.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**Suites in Brookline**  
Fronting on the Parkway, five and six rooms, with steam heat, continuous hot water, and janitor service; fifteen minutes from Park street subway; rent moderate. Apply to The Woodbourne Company, 18 Tremont street, Boston.

## NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Six rooms, vestibule and bath, hot water heat, front and rear piazzas, oak finish, done, gas, electric, comb. range, hot water heater. J. J. CANNEX, 47 Pemberton st., Cambridge, 4435-M.

UPPER FLAT of 7 rooms, 163 Main st., Medford; all improvements; 5 minutes from steam and 1 minute from electric cars; rent \$10 a month. Apply at store, corner Summer and Main sts., Medford, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

## REAL ESTATE

CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm and Home Guide FREE. 294 Washington Street, Boston.

## REAL ESTATE

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Commodious country estate on beautiful lake, one-half mile from bay; five musical roads; six acres land, large colonial house, seventeen rooms, bath, sun-parlor, seven fireplaces, all modern conveniences; large number outbuildings, including garage, icehouse, greenhouse, etc.; vegetable garden, fruit of all kinds, apparatus, magnificent shade trees, tennis court; good reason for selling—low price. For information, views, etc., apply to DR. J. H. HIGGINS, Marstons Mills, or C. L. GIFFORD, R. E. Agt. Cotuit, Mass.

## S. S. ALABAMA IS AT PORTLAND ON HER FIRST VISIT

She Leaves With Rhode Island and Maine Naval Reserves Aboard for Annual Practise

PORTLAND, Me.—With four divisions of the Rhode Island naval militia aboard the United States first class battleship Alabama steamed into Portland harbor and anchored off Ft. Gorges Monday noon. This is the Alabama's first visit to Portland. She remained in the harbor until 8 at night, when she left, taking the Rhode Island men and three divisions of Maine naval militia for their annual practise cruise.

The ship will go directly to Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, where the militia will be given instruction and the gun pointers will have target practise. After completing their practise the Rhode Island militia will be taken to Newport, where they will disembark and the ship will proceed to Portland with the Maine militia.

It is expected that she will arrive back in this port on the night of Sunday, Aug. 17, or the morning of the 18th. The Alabama will then proceed to Norfolk, Va., where she will take on the naval militia of North Carolina and the Culver naval cadets for their annual practise cruise.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road is making extensive improvements at Salem, N. H., in anticipation of record business on account of the Rockingham fair.

John Duly, crew dispatcher Boston division New Haven road, South station, accompanied by Mrs. Duly, is spending a two weeks' vacation cruising among the Prince Edward islands.

Superintendent Melver of the Boston Terminal Company power house, South station, is charging two buoys with gas for the government.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road is rebuilding the north side of Worcester passenger yard on account of grade crossing work at the new Union station.

For the accommodation of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, en route to Providence and return today, the New Haven road furnished first class special service from South station at 11:01 a. m., returning leave Providence at 7 p. m.

The mechanical department of the Boston & Maine railroad has received from the Fitchburg shops air brake instruction car No. 111, which has been overhauled, painted and refurnished.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, yesterday a solid train of California and Colorado fruit and melons consigned to the Boston market, Union Freight railway delivery.

## WELCOME FOR GREEK SOLDIERS WORCESTER PLAN

WORCESTER, Mass.—When the home-coming Greek soldiers reach here, they will be received with acclaim by their compatriots. The Demosthenes Club, of which Charles Andreopoulos is president, will take the lead in the arrangements.

Over 500 men went from Worcester to fight the Turks, according to Mr. Andreopoulos, and of this number little is known as to how many will return. Reports have come from the scene of the fighting from time to time, announcing the fall or injury of certain Worcester men, but many of these reports have been found to be untrue.

## REAL ESTATE

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6038-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## Toronto City Estates LIMITED

Cumulative preferred shares in the Toronto City Estates, Limited, giving a dividend of

**Six Per Cent Per Annum**

payable half yearly, are offered to investors.

The sale of a limited number of these preferred shares is being made on behalf of clients and with every five shares purchased is given one fully paid common share as a bonus.

This is an opportunity for investment which should appeal to the most conservative investors.

APPLY TO ROBINS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA, OR NO. 1 CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND

## JEWELRY

W. E. TAYLOR  
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co.  
JEWELRY AND SILVERSMITH  
Repairing and Order Work  
6 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

## SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the beautiful Delta of the Wisconsin river, "The Illinois." MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kiltanna, Wis.

## ROOMS

BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone R. B. 5239-M.

WESTLAND AVE., 57—Light rooms near Fenway; c. h. w.; tourists accom.; summer rates. HARRIS. Tel. Back Bay 2017-M.

## LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
New York address 800 W. 180th St.

JOHN C. HIGDON  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer  
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

JOB P. LYON  
211 Walker Bk. bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

CLEMENT V. HULL  
Attorney-at-Law  
400 Engineers bldg., Cleveland, O.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retinted. Soft stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retinted. Hats bandied and bound while you wait. Best Work. Street Floor.

## NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON.

Notice of Hearing.  
Office of Clerk of Committee.  
City Hall, August 11, 1913.

The Fire Hazard Committee of the City Council will give a further public hearing on Wednesday, August 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Hearing Room, City Hall, on the subject of the extension of the building limits.

By order of the committee,  
JOHN F. DEVER,  
Clerk of Committee.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE

**Fine European Hotel**  
Easy Terms. Inquire  
MRS. L. PETERSON  
173 So. First Street, San Jose, Cal.

## PASADENA ADVERTISEMENTS

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 639 Chamber of Commerce Building.

## FURNITURE

**W. W. SWARTHOUT** 94 West Colorado St.

Furniture Rugs Draperies to Order

Estimates and designs furnished free. See our stock before you place your order.

Phone F. O. 372 for quick response.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS BY APPOINTMENT.

## SHOES

**Walk-Over Shoes**

We want you to buy Walk-Over Shoes only because you feel that they will be thoroughly satisfactory in every respect.

It is our great pleasure to see the hundreds of satisfied customers of the store all over Pasadena.

**The Walk-Over Boot Company**

## ROAD IMPROVES AT WESTERLY

WESTERLY, R. I.—Extensive improvements on the main line of the New Haven railroad between Boston and New York have been made at this town, where a road crossing has been eliminated, the curve of the road lengthened, the tracks raised four feet, a new station, freight yard and freight house built, and automatic electric signals installed.

In lengthening the curve at Westerly it was necessary to move the bridge over the Pawcatuck river a distance of 125 feet. After the abutments had been completed the bridge was moved by hawsers without interrupting a single train. The Canal street crossing was eliminated by raising the tracks four feet and depressing the street.

Among those to come Monday, were: Past supreme president, Solomon Ostrom, Youngstown, O.; supreme president, James P. Hanson, Warrenville, O.; supreme vice-president, Noah Felt, Rockford, Ill.; supreme secretary, Oscar Palm, Jamestown, N. Y.; treasurer, John Burdman, Braddock, Pa.

On hand at the opening ceremonies.

Worcester, Mass.—With the opening of the annual convention of the supreme lodge of the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America scheduled to start this morning, the general committee was busy Monday night, getting ready for the event. More than 50 visitors from other cities had arrived in town Monday night, and another big delegation is expected early today to be on hand at the opening ceremonies.

Among those to come Monday, were: Past supreme president, Solomon Ostrom, Youngstown, O.; supreme president, James P. Hanson, Warrenville, O.; supreme vice-president, Noah Felt, Rockford, Ill.; supreme secretary, Oscar Palm, Jamestown, N. Y.; treasurer, John Burdman, Braddock, Pa.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**LOTUS PERFUME**

To introduce the "LOTUS" line we will mail 1/2 oz. "Lotus" Perfume postpaid on receipt of 25c. "LOTUS" Toilet Preparations, "from the essence of the Lotus," are the last word in quality and delicacy.

We have a plan whereby you can get all their toilet preparations without cost. Write for particulars and folder describing complete line. Sample Toilet Powder Free.

LOTUS PERSONAL IMPROVEMENT INSTITUTE

Sales Office 2635 W. Madison St., Chicago

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE



# European Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields of business. Scale of Charges: Per Inch—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion. With Block—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 8s. 6d. per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. per time; 26 or more times, 6s. 6d. per time.

## SHEFFIELD

### STEEL FOR TOOLS

To Tool Steel Users. Ask for "Cat Brand"  
THE BEST OF THEIR KINDS

"CAT BRAND" HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air hardening.)  
TOMPKIN'S 101 HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air and Oil hardening.)

Selected Crucible Cast Steel for Tools, Chisels,  
Blades, Etc.

MINING STEEL FOR DRILLS AND JUMPERS

FLOCKTON, TOMPKIN & CO., Ltd.  
Newhall Steel Works, SHEFFIELD

## FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

Are you Decorating or Furnishing  
your Church, House or Office?

IF SO WRITE TO

Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.

LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD

SKETCHES AND PRICES SUBMITTED FREE

Agents for MESSRS. LIBERTY & CO., LONDON

Telegrams: "Janda, Sheffield." Nat. Tel. 4574

## HEATING AND VENTILATING



## COAL MERCHANTS

COAL COAL COAL

ATKINSON, 88 Sheldon Rd.,

Sheffield. Tel. 5477

## BERLIN, GERMANY

### RESIDENCE BOARD

A REFINED GERMAN HOME, delightful  
location near Thiergarten, highly  
recommended; chaperone for young girls  
if required. FRAU RIEL, Umland st. 184.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### SCHOOLS

LINDORES SCHOOL  
BEXHILL-ON-SEA  
SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS

For prospectus and particulars  
apply to the Principal,  
MISS FREEMAN.

PROBELIAN SCHOOL  
ILKLEY  
Preparatory Boarding School for  
Boys and Girls.  
Apply MISS KNIGHT.

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL FOR  
GIRLS, Portpool, Birmington-on-Sea,  
Thames. For prospectus and particulars  
write to MISS FLORENCE BARNES.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, YORK, Est. 1870  
A commercial and civil service school  
for boys 8 to 16 years of age. Principal:  
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

## BRADFORD

### BAGS AND TRUNKS

HOLIDAY BAGS AND TRUNKS



Telephone 1829

### EVERY REQUIRE

### FOR TRAVELLING

Illustrated Catalogue on Application  
Please mention "Monitor"

## STAINED GLASS

The BRADFORD  
STAINED GLASS AND  
LEADED LIGHT WORKS

Decorative Glass for All Purposes

W. LAZENBY & SON  
26 to 34 Northgate, Bradford

## WATCHES

Ladies' Dainty, High-Class  
Silver WRISTLET  
WATCHES



Extra Jewelled lever  
movement. Every  
watch timed and  
tested. 25s. postpaid.  
Others from 10s. 6d. Also silver  
HUDSON, Jeweller, Listerdyke,  
BRADFORD

## DENTISTS

H. & T. Wiseman  
DENTAL ROOMS  
1432 Leeds Road, Thornbury,  
BRADFORD

## WOOL

Wool, Nails and Cross-Bred Tops  
J. S. COWLING  
18 Nelson St., BRADFORD  
Tel. Cowl Bradford. Code 5th Ed. A. B. C.  
All enquiries promptly attended to.

## RESTAURANTS

The TOKIO CAFE and  
RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.  
Bradford, Yorkshire, England  
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange.

## DYEING AND CLEANING

High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.  
Costumes, Blouses, Suits, etc. Dry Cleaned  
in Superior Style.  
H. PRECIOUS (Department 8)  
Vaughan St. (Tel. 1856) BRADFORD  
Your patronage respectfully solicited.

## MANCHESTER

### HATTERS



## "TWEEN" HATS

Humor the shape of the head to a sense of  
delightful ease  
The ONLY Felt Hat that  
is made in HALF SIZES

A SHAPE for every FACE  
and a SIZE for every HEAD

SOLE MAKERS

J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.

DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER

## MANCHESTER

### HATTERS

None  
Genuine  
unless  
bearing  
this Design



LAUNDRIES

## The Model and Meadowside

Laundries, Limited

STOCKPORT

HIGHEST CLASS FAMILY WORK.

GENTS' LINEN AND LADIES' FINERY A SPECIALITY

TELEPHONE 100

## MOTOR CARS

## MOTOR CARS

MAX R. LAWRENCE

33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester

Telegrams "Autocar." Telephone 2685 City.

Sole Agents for

WOLSELEY CARS in Man-

chester and District.

HALLFORD COMMERCIAL

VEHICLES in Lancashire, Cheshire and North

Wales.

ATKINSON STREET.

Repairs to all makes a specialty.

REPAIR WORKS Telephone 2260 Central.

SEEDSMEN

SCHOOL REQUISITES

John Heywood Limited

Deansgate, Manchester

The noted house for all school

requisites. STATIONERY—try the popular

"DE NOVO," "BRIDGEMILL,"

and "TABULA" Writing Wal-

lets and Pads.

CHURCH, School, Household

and Office Furniture.

Sports Outfits of every kind.

The popular "GOLF" Golf

Ball, the ball of the season.

Printing of every description.

RESTAURANTS

MACLURIN'S

Genuine Scotch Shortbread

2s. 6d. tins, by post 2s. 10d.

(90 cents)

NEW ROYALTY RESTAURANT

41 Princess Street

MANCHESTER

ANTIQUES

MRS. HENDERSON-WHITE

ANTIQUE FURNITURE

OLD CHINA

45, BRIDGEMILL

MANCHESTER

Sole Makers

Herbert Harrison, Ltd.

81 MOSLEY ST.

MANCHESTER

A smart Slip-on for everyday wear.

WATERPROOFS

"PHREEDOMAH" REGD.

THE WORLD'S PRE-EMINENT

WEATHER-PROOF

For Reliability and Distinctive Style.

Sole Makers

Herbert Harrison, Ltd.

81 MOSLEY ST.

MANCHESTER

A smart Slip-on for everyday wear.

FUR ALTERATIONS

AUBREY

10 Market Street,

MANCHESTER

HIGH CLASS FURRIER

All kinds of repairs and alterations

neatly executed. Estimates given.

SHOE SPECIALTIES

HARGAN'S LTD.

66, Cross Street,

MANCHESTER.

The HARGAN shoes for LADIES and

GENTLEMEN are perfectly modelled and

splendidly made.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MISS DORIS KRAY

(Pupil of M. Berber, principal professor

of violin at the Conservatoire de Musique

de Geneve), visits and gives lessons at her

own residence, 348, The Cliff, Birmington,

Manchester.

MISS EMILY FOLLOWS, L.R.A.M.

Pupil of Mr. Egon Petri, has vacancies

for piano pupils. Special terms for young

children. Pupils prepared for exams. 120,

Dickenson Road, Rusholme, MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

EDUCATIONAL

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COL-

LEGE—All commercial subjects. Special

lect in handwriting. Individual instruction

to each pupil. Separate room for ladies.

Prospectus post free. 5, John Dalton St.,

Deansgate, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1945.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

TYPEWRITING and shorthand offices—

legal, literary, commercial copying. MISS

WILKINSON, Union bldg., 45 Fountain

Street, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1945.

## DICKSON & ROBINSON

SEEDSMEN TO H.M.

THE KING OF ENGLAND

GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS

BULBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

Catalogues post free anywhere.

MANCHESTER

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

THE ORIGINAL BRIT-

ISH WOOD PRESERV-

ATIVE for timber

ropes, etc., and the

prevention of dry

rot, fungus, damp

ness in walls. In-

valuable against

attack of white

Ante and Tere-

Beware of inflam-

mable imita-

tions that are

only stains.

Sole manufacturer,

JOSEPH DEE &

SONS, 5 CROSS

ST. MANCHESTER.

Contractors to H. M.

Government. N.T. 1890 City

T. A. "Delight, Manchester"

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS

Vereys Ltd.

St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

COURT DRESSMAKERS.

FURRIERS AND MILLINERS.

TAILORS

HIGH W. HEYES Ladies'

CLASS 47 Costumes

GENTS' Mosley St. a

TAILOR Manchester Specialty

WRAPPING PAPER

Extra Strong Wrapping Papers

If you are looking for a paper that

will hold your goods until received

by customers, write us for sample

we have it.

F. MACKAY & CO.,

46b Fountain St., MANCHESTER

Tel. 627 City. T. A. Speedy, Man-

chester.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

SMAIL & SILBURNE

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS

8, St. Peter's Square, MANCHESTER

Also at 120 Burton Rd., WEST DIDSLEY

LEEDS

FINE ARTS DEALER

W. BRIERLEY

Bookseller and Fine Art Dealer

Hand Street, Leeds.

ROSENKRANTZ'S GREAT PICTURE,

"THE OMNIPOTENT." Price 21s.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GIBBINS

Wholesale Grocer

LEEDS

General Supply Stores

HORSFORTH

COAL

ARMITAGE & KETTLE

WELL, 24, Oxford Street,

HARROGATE

LAUNDRIES

WANTED

By two ladies, from September, a small

furnished flat near Sloane Square, or two

bedrooms, sitting room, and bath, with

entering in private family. Rent, stating

terms, to MRS. WILSON, Erskine, North-

wood, Middlesex, Eng.

FLATS WANTED

WANTED

By two ladies, from September, a small

furnished flat near Sloane Square, or two

bedrooms, sitting room, and bath, with

entering in private family. Rent, stating

terms, to MRS. WILSON, Erskine, North-

wood, Middlesex, Eng.

FLATS WANTED

WANTED

By two ladies, from September, a small

furnished flat near Sloane Square, or two











## WORK BEGINS ON PIERS FOR B. & A. BRIDGE

Stone Supports of Structure Over the Connecticut at Springfield Are Being Replaced at Cost of \$150,000

### PART OF A BIG PLAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Stone piers of the Boston & Albany railroad bridge over the Connecticut river here are to be rebuilt at once by the Lucius Engineering Company of Pittsburgh. The work will cost about \$150,000. A gang of men unloaded two carloads of heavy timber yesterday at the east end of the bridge.

The work will require about 100 men and three or four months' labor, but will not interfere with the railroad's traffic. The weakening of the stone supports of the long bridge has been evident for some time, and the sudden failure of pier No. 4, at about the middle of the stream, two weeks ago, caused a speedy order for the rebuilding. The work on the Springfield bridge is but a part of the railroad's policy of rebuilding the line from Boston to Albany, a policy which is costing \$500,000 a year and will be pursued for about five more years.

The stone work of the Springfield bridge was built almost half a century ago to support a wooden structure. Since then two steel bridges in succession have been thrown upon the old piers, the present framework having been built five years ago. The piers were never changed.

The Lucius Engineering Company will begin today, sinking piles around the base of pier No. 4 and will erect a structure of timbers to lift the weight from the pier. The upper 15 feet of the stonework will then be ripped off and replaced with steel-reinforced concrete, after the base of the stone support has been strengthened.

## BRIDGEPORT HYDRAULIC COMPANY DAM NOW NEARING COMPLETION

Large Engineering Feat in Fairfield, Conn., Will Insure Adequate Water Supply to That Town, Stratford and the City of Bridgeport For Their Future Needs

FAIRFIELD, Conn.—Considerable interest is manifested in engineering in the construction of the big dam here by the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company. This company furnishes water to Bridgeport and the neighboring towns of Fairfield and Stratford. At the present time its supply is derived from five different systems which are introduced into the city from various directions. The capacity of the present reservoirs is about 4,500,000 gallons of water. Bridgeport uses at about the rate of 20,000,000 per day in the neighborhood of 200 gallons per capita. Much of this use is accounted for by its many large industries.

While Bridgeport has not experienced shortage of water in recent years as have other cities in the state, the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company deemed it advisable and prudent to prepare for the future in advance of its actual needs. With this purpose in view a large area of property in the Aspetuck and Saugatuck valleys, together with the water rights, was purchased by the company and something over a year ago work was commenced on the big dam now nearing completion, which is known as "The Hemlocks."

The site for the dam is just above the old Wilson's mills in Fairfield, at the end of a beautiful valley along the Black rock turnpike. The new dam is made of concrete and is 1325 feet long and its highest point reaches about 105 feet. The reservoir made will be about three miles in length and a little over half a mile in width. It will have an elevation of about 225 feet and the water will be conducted through 48-inch pipe into the city.

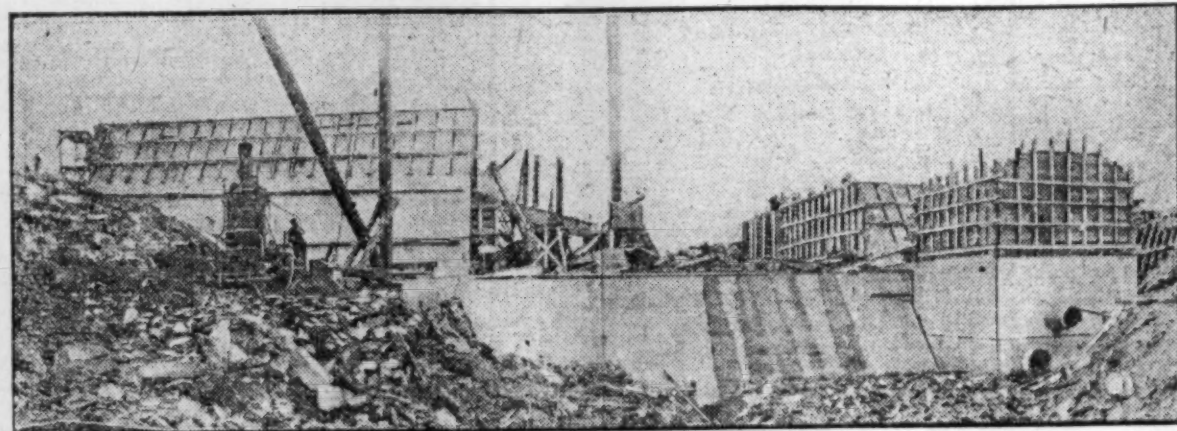
It is planned to first tap the Aspetuck river by the construction of a diverting dam in the town of Easton, conducting the water through a canal into the basin. Ultimately two large dams will be built on the Saugatuck river near Valley Forge and the water carried through a

tunnel above the diverting dam on the Aspetuck river into the new basin. The ultimate development will mean the introduction of between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 gallons daily into the city of Bridgeport.

During the construction of the dam the work has attracted a large number of sightseers as it is said to be the largest piece of construction of its kind between Boston and the Ashokan dam, which is used in the supply of Greater New York. The construction has witnessed the introduction of some of the most modern machinery known.

A special feature of the canal work has been the use of the Bucyrus canal trencher, which is said to be the only one in the East. In the construction of the dam something over 60,000 barrels of cement have been used. The work has been conducted under the special direction of Samuel P. Senior, vice-president and chief engineer of the company.

It is expected that the new dam will be completed late in the fall. It is estimated that the dam will impound almost 5,000,000,000 gallons of water, more than the present total supply of the city.



"The Dam," in Fairfield, Conn., to impound nearly 5,000,000,000 gallons of water

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, CORRESPONDENT (37), single, seeks position; experienced traveling salesman; will go anywhere. ALBERT HOWELL, 143 Keenan bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 16

ATTENDANT, graduate, 14 years experience, wishes position; best city references. ROBERT CARY, 161 W. 24th st., New York. 16

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN—College man, factory and garage experience; desires position with firm where ability and ambition count; best references. WALTER BROWN, 218 West 27th st., New York. 16

BARBER, first-class, understands hair work, wants position in street and home. J. BOYLE, 306 43d st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, desires evening work; take of balances, open or close books, audit, straighten out tangled accounts, keep small set books; moderate. CHARLES L. INCE, 162 Linden ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (29), executive ability, with long mercantile experience, can take full charge of office. O. RICHIER, 522 W. 153d st., New York. 16

BUYER wants position with hotel or bakery; can take charge of storeroom. A. WEISS, 89 W. 194th st., New York city. 16

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires position with private family; references furnished. Address JOHN S. VALENTINE, Manhattan, N. Y. 16

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, 7 years' experience, desires position private or commercial; honest, trustworthy, temperate and of good character. E. F. ELCHER, 224 W. 12d st., New York city. 16

CLERK, married man, with experience as shipping clerk and packer, wants situation; willing to do any part of clerical work. ALBERT E. HAUGHEY, 137 E. 18th st., New York city. 16

DAY WATCHMAN or timekeeper wants situation or would do similar work. LEANDER BUCK, 192 W. 123rd st., New York. 16

EVENING EMPLOYMENT of a few hours desired by a steady, reliable clerk (24). J. M. ELLIOTT, 510 W. 148th st., New York city. 16

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT for sales, advertising or general manager; has held similar position in large factory and factory and territory work; also foreign representative; able branch manager; technical education; college graduate; of world. H. N. CARPENTER, 2333 Dime Bank bldg., Detroit, Mich. 16

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN wants position of trust in Los Angeles, Cal.; best references. Address: R. KING, 24 S. 17th st., East Orange, N. J. 16

GARDENER—Young man (22), understands greenhouse work, 5 years' experience, wants steady position; temperate, willing and industrious; best references; salary \$25 and board. Address: ALBERT WILLIAM SWANSON, 2527 Marston st., North Philadelphia, Pa. 16

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by young man. EMIL J. DECKER, 1526 Myford Pl., New York. 16

GENERAL WORK—Young married man desires situation of any kind; best of references. G. H. DICKSON, 5 Linden ter., W. Penn. st., Philadelphia, Pa. 16

HOUSEMAN, thorough knowledge horses, wishes position on stock farm or as coachman; steady, temperate, industrious; four years with last employer. JOSEPH CLAYTON, care Wyna's livery stable, Carnegie ave., Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. 16

HOUSEMAN, 22, Scotch, wants position in private family; can cook and sew; experienced. GAVIN HEWITSON, care Smith, 64 N. 9th st., Roselle, Newark, N. J. 16

JANITOR-SEXTON, American, understands steam heat, best of references; any part of the state; only permanent place accepted. CHARLES C. ROBINSON, 136 N. 127th st., New York city. 16

JOB COMPOSITOR, 25, French, little English, wishes position in Boston; night work. G. C. FLEMING, 350 W. 43d st., New York city. 16

MANAGER, young man wishes position with general store, lunch room, or fruit farm; uneducated. MAXHORN, 150 1/2 Hall st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

OFFICE MANAGER OR ASSISTANT—Young married man, English and American experience, desires position in England or New York state; highest references. WM. E. KELLAWAY, 4430 Dover st., Chicago. 16

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

REPRESENTATIVE—Would manage this locality for a reliable concern; 10 years' business experience; active, clean character. LUDWIG A. SCHWARTZ, 812 N. 5th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 16

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK—College graduate; position desired by young man, 3 years' experience. Apply by letter only. NATHAN EDELSTEIN, 484 Grand st., New York city. 16

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by young man, married; highest reference; understands in college or law school; have had 4 years of postgraduate work; have several degrees and a few years' experience. J. OSTER, 323 123rd st., New York. 16

TEACHER wants position—Constitutional and international law, economics or kindred subjects in college or law school; have had 4 years of postgraduate work; have several degrees and a few years' experience. J. OSTER, 323 123rd st., New York. 16

TRAFFIC MANAGER, both export and domestic, 5 years' experience with large New York corporation; seeks similar position. JOHN W. CROMMELIN, 173 Academy st., South Orange, N. J. 16

TRAVELING COMPANION—Young man (29) desires position as companion to gentleman; American, good education, neat dresser; have travelled from N. Y. to Cal.; references. FREDERICK JONES, 43 Kyrle st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

USEFUL BUTLER, VALET, wishes steady position; city or country; would act as attendant to gentleman. VICTOR KRAFT, 22 St. Marks place, care of Mr. Fairbank, New York city. 16

WINDOW DRESSER and floor manager, 12 years' experience in department stores and women's specialty stores, open for postgraduate preparation; best of references. ALEX G. PAPER, Box 106, Princeton, N. J. 16

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, colored, want positions as janitor, cook and laundress; city or country; good references. MRS. E. E. MOORE, 150 Second ave., Newark, N. J. 16

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (30) wants steady position with reliable firm; first class; can take full charge of office. ROBERT WILLIAM BATES, 454 Twelfth st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes clerical position with reliable company; best of references. FRED W. GROSS, 122 Jay st., Newark. 16

YOUNG MAN (27), reliable, willing to work hard and advance on merit; seeks connection with manufacturing firm; Al reference. FREDERICK J. LIEBERMAN, 612 E. 163d st., New York. 16

YOUNG MAN (23, Scotch) wishes situation of trust in Los Angeles, Cal.; best references. Address: R. KING, 24 S. 17th st., East Orange, N. J. 16

YOUNG MAN (22), understands greenhouse work, 5 years' experience, wants steady position; temperate, willing and industrious; best references; salary \$25 and board. Address: ALBERT WILLIAM SWANSON, 2527 Marston st., North Philadelphia, Pa. 16

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by young man. EMIL J. DECKER, 1526 Myford Pl., New York. 16

GENERAL WORK—Young married man desires situation of any kind; best of references. G. H. DICKSON, 5 Linden ter., W. Penn. st., Philadelphia, Pa. 16

HOUSEMAN, thorough knowledge horses, wishes position on stock farm or as coachman; steady, temperate, industrious; four years with last employer. JOSEPH CLAYTON, care Wyna's livery stable, Carnegie ave., Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. 16

HOUSEMAN, 22, Scotch, wants position in private family; can cook and sew; experienced. GAVIN HEWITSON, care Smith, 64 N. 9th st., Roselle, Newark, N. J. 16

JANITOR-SEXTON, American, understands steam heat, best of references; any part of the state; only permanent place accepted. CHARLES C. ROBINSON, 136 N. 127th st., New York city. 16

JOB COMPOSITOR, 25, French, little English, wishes position in Boston; night work. G. C. FLEMING, 350 W. 43d st., New York city. 16

MANAGER, young man wishes position with general store, lunch room, or fruit farm; uneducated. MAXHORN, 150 1/2 Hall st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

OFFICE MANAGER OR ASSISTANT—Young married man, English and American experience, desires position in England or New York state; highest references. WM. E. KELLAWAY, 4430 Dover st., Chicago. 16

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants farming; capable, best references. J. CHARLES H. HART, 525 60th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL UTILITY—American woman, middle aged, would like general utility work by hour, day or week; best references no cards. MRS. K. GORMLEY, care Carey, 134 E. 50th st., New York city. 16

GOVERNESS—Refined young woman would like position out of town; speaks German; references. MISS ALICE FACKS, 427 40th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady would like position as housekeeper, companion or teacher children music and drawing; handy at subsistence; prefer Brooklyn or New York city. MRS. J. GRISWOLD, Riverhead, L. I. 16

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION or mother's helper—Position desired by refined young lady, capable and willing; highest references; city or country; good traveler. MISS L. M. MACKENZIE, 210 W. 107 st., New York. 16

LAUNDRESS wants work by day or week. MRS. MARIE DENT, 218 W. 123d st., New York. 16

NURSEMAID OR MOTHER'S HELP—Young woman wishes position in New York city; best references; small wages. LAURA BECKER, Point Peninsula, N. Y. 16

OFFICE WORK—Refined American girl (15) would like to start with reliable firm where conscientiousness, patience and diligence would be appreciated; remuneration small until of value to employer. MURIEL E. YEYER, 2503 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

TUTOR desires employment, teaching following subjects: Latin, Greek, algebra, Greek and Roman history, and elementary mathematics. MISS MADELINE WILSON, 21 Mornington ave., New York city. 16

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, colored, want positions as janitor, cook and laundress; city or country; good references. MRS. J. E. MOORE, 150 Second ave., Newark, N. J. 16

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (30) wants steady position with reliable firm; first class; can take full charge of office. ROBERT WILLIAM BATES, 454 Twelfth st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes clerical position with reliable company; best of references. FRED W. GROSS, 122 Jay st., Newark. 16

YOUNG MAN (27), reliable, willing to work hard and advance on merit; seeks connection with manufacturing firm; Al reference. FREDERICK J. LIEBERMAN, 612 E. 163d st., New York. 16

YOUNG MAN (23, Scotch) wishes situation of trust in Los Angeles, Cal.; best references. Address: R. KING, 24 S. 17th st., East Orange, N. J. 16

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MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants farming; capable, best references. J. CHARLES H. HART, 525 60th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH—Position wanted or for general repair work, or will start in new line; willing and responsible. JOHN H. SPOKE, 151 E. Ohio st., Chicago. 16

CLERK, collector, salesman or representative; married, neat appearance, reliable; wants any position where there will be opportunity to advance on merit; recommendations. H. B. DAVIS, 13134 S. Halsted av., East St. Louis, Ill. 16

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT for sales, advertising or general manager; has held similar positions; experienced in office, factory and territory work; also foreign representative; reliable; college graduate; 30, go any part of world. H. N. CARPENTER, 2333 Dime Bank bldg., Detroit, Mich. 16

HOTEL CLERK wants situation, day or night; middle aged; experienced; will go anywhere. ROBERT T. DIXON, care Hotel Oakley, Oakley, O. 16

MANAGER (30), single, graduate of agricultural college, would like position as manager, general manager or secretary; good references. MRS. M. J. HAFNER, 312 W. Clark st., Champaign, Ill. 16

MANAGER—Capable man and wife want position as managers of retail store in New York city; highest references. ADOLPH N. HAFNER, 312 W. Clark st., Champaign, Ill. 16

OFFICE MANAGER OR ASSISTANT—Young married man, English and American experience, desires position in England or New York state; highest references. WM. E. KELLAWAY, 4430 Dover st., Chicago. 16

ORGANIST—Englishman desires position in church or school; English training and experience; British Columbia or Victoria preferred. J. L. TOWNSEND, 221 Farnam st., St. Joseph, Mo. 16

SALESMAN—Single man, experienced in dry goods, carpets; strong; excellent stock keeper; fair traveler. OLIVER M. ANTON, 1201 Terminal Station, Portland, Ore. 16

SALESMAN—American of good qualifications; stable; honest; institution or hotel; reliable; experienced; competent; no objection to children. MRS. EDNA BISHOP, 100 W. Wheaton, Ill. 16

HOUSEWORKER—Willing German woman, 30, wants position in St. Louis, Mo., to do housework in small family; understanding German; elderly couple preferred. MRS. MAX PENWELL, 508 Vine st., Panna, Ill. 16

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, Pratt institute graduate, desires position for the winter, preferably in some city of Ohio. MARGUERITE HETHERINGTON, 701 So. Hill, Hillsboro, O. 16

MANAGER—Capable man and wife want position as managers of retail store of ladies' furnishings and millinery, in or around St. Louis, Mo. L. DAVIS, 1318 College av., East St. Louis, Ill. 16

NURSEMAID or attendant—Young lady wishes position with little child or lady. MARGARET E. BALDWIN, 1501 E. 44th st., Chicago, care Mrs. J. W. McDowell. 16

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, 11 commercial, understands electrical experience; reliable; best references; salary \$20 to \$25. ROSA H. BREDE, 4726 Park av., Chicago, Ill. 16

STENOGRAPHER with good references wants position. MISS EDNA BERNARD, 1032 Roscoe bldg., Chicago. 16

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires permanent position; reliable and accurate; can take charge of card index system; salary \$18 per week. MISS CLARA HAUSEN, 2317 Westworth av., Chicago. 16

TEACHER of German and French, experienced, desires position. MISS JENNIE REICH, 15 E. 7th st., Flat 10, Cincinnati, O. 16

TEACHER, graduate of 4-year college, in home economics, desires to teach domestic art, domestic science, English or history; references. MISS LUTIE HOKINS BALL, 100 Madison av., Grand Rapids, Mich. 16

WANTED—Position as pianist with good salary preferred, on a good farm devoted to general farming; good house, garden and conveniences for taking family to church and a proper wage for a good manager, hard working man; can work in one or two boys of family also. Apply by letter only. MRS. GEO. E. HERRING, Frederick Hall, Va. 16

WORKING FOREMAN wanted, one with family preferred, on a good farm devoted to general farming; good house, garden and conveniences for taking family to church and a proper wage for a good manager, hard working man; can work in one or two boys of family also. Apply by letter only. MRS. GEO. E. HERRING, Frederick Hall, Va. 16

WORKING FOREMAN wanted, one with family preferred, on a good farm devoted to general farming; good house, garden and conveniences for taking family to church and a proper wage for a good manager, hard working man; can work in one or two boys of family also. Apply by letter only. MRS. GEO. E. HERRING, Frederick Hall, Va. 16

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## MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

### ACQUIREMENTS

I've learned while attending the world's big school, And you have, too, if your thoughts are bright, That there is a splendid two-foot rule: "Don't let them stray from the path of right."

In speaking of women, John Wansmaker says: "They get just as much salary and are offered just as many opportunities as the men. There are women in this store drawing salaries of \$10,000 a year." Now that women are on a par with men, it means that "par" no longer has any business advantages in which "man" cannot share as well.

Inasmuch as the express companies protest against the lowering of their rates, it must be that the government is doing it for the public's express benefit.

PERHAPS Although all bakers cannot sing, 'Twould seem as if they might, In opera prove just the thing To carry "light rolls" all right.

If that Philadelphia plumber succeeds in mending the crack in the Liberty bell, as he says he can, that famous heirloom will henceforth be deemed even more valuable as a treasure than it has heretofore been cracked up to be.

The ten women recently added to the Chicago police force must be a notable addition to the women's clubs of that city.

POTATOES WORTH \$34,000,000 WASHINGTON—Growing and handling sweet potatoes, especially in the South, is discussed in a special bulletin issued by the department of agriculture. It is said that the money value of the crop in 1909 was more than \$34,000,000.

## WEBSTER CITY, IA., SHOWING MANY SIGNS OF ADVANCEMENT



WEBSTER CITY, Ia.—This place of 6000 people, the county seat of Hamilton county, is situated on the west bank of the Boone river about midway between Dubuque and Sioux City on the main line of the I. C. R. R. and 75 miles north of Des Moines on the C. & N. W. leading to Minneapolis and St. Paul. It also has the Crooked Creek railroad, leading to the coal fields and clay banks along the Des Moines river valley, 10 churches, a \$50,000 Kendall Young library; \$75,000 postoffice, court house, new \$45,000 high school, two three-story grade school buildings and two four-room ward schools, 40 blocks of brick and asphalt paving, miles of sewer system, its own \$100,000 electric light and water system and several prosperous factories, and just now is completing a \$500,000 sewer pipe plant. The agricultural resources of Webster City are rarely equalled; there is good water and good markets.

## ENDEAVOR SOCIETY WEBSTER MAY NOT SCHOOL BEGINS HAVE CELEBRATION

CHARLESTON, Me.—The twelfth annual summer school of the Interdenominational Christian Endeavor Society opened Monday at Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, where Endeavorers from many parts of New England will gather for daily and night sessions to be held until Aug. 21. There is to be no C. E. convention in the state this year and many subjects involving the future of Christian Endeavor in Maine are to be presented at summer school sessions.

WEBSTER, Mass.—Because trustees of S. Slater & Sons, Inc. do not enthusiasm over the plan of Webster business men to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the mills in Webster, and the centennial of the ownership of the mills in the Slater family, the proposed celebration will probably be abandoned. No official meeting of the committee appointed by Webster and Dudley Business Men's Association has been conducted to take action on the matter.

## SOUTHERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Middle-aged woman with good references (Protestant) in street and home; 33 per day; phone 22178. HELEN R. GRIFFIN, 1221B West Adams, Los Angeles, Cal. 16

TRAVELING COMPANION—Would go East in September to care for lady or child in return for traveling expenses; best references. MRS. OLIVIA P. VITTM, Gen. Del., Santa Cruz, Cal. 16

TRAVELING COMPANION—Middle-aged lady wants to travel with lady in the South for the winter. MRS. H. O. MORGAN, 614 Beach Drive, Seattle, Wash. 16

WANTED—Opportunity to serve



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DR. F. DENTISTRY, 807 Gas Building. Phone Main 5828.

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MARCELLING, Hair Goods, Toilet Preparations—BROSSARD-SNOWDEN CO., 704-5 Breitmeyer bldg., Cherry 4484.

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## CENTRAL

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FAMILY BUTCHER—Prime Meats. GEORGE RICHARDS, 634 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg.

FLORIST—R. B. ORMISTON, Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over Western Canada. Telephone F. R. 444.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—MURRAY BROS.—To the Grain Growers of Canada: Ship your grain to the commission firm of MURRAY BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage Ave. and 288 Edmonton at. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4081.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING SPECIALISTS—SAARFELD, D. W. WELAN, 370 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.

JEWELERS and DIAMOND MERCHANTS—O. B. KNIGHT & CO., 201 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

LAUNDRY—RUMFORD LAUNDRY, LTD., Home and Wellington sts., Winnipeg.

LUMBER DEALERS—J. D. McARTHUR CO., LIMITED, Wholesale and Retail. Princess Street and Higgins Avenue.

NORTHWESTERN AUTO CO., Ltd. (NORBERG AUTOS), 128 Princess St., Winnipeg, Can. Phone Garry 2588.

PARKY'S SWEEPING COMPOUND—Floor Oil, Floor Oils, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Flakes, PARKER-WHITE Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.

RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S, Phoenix bldg., cor. Notre Dame and Princess sts., Phone Garry 2916.

TAILORS—HADDEN & CO., Merchant Tailors, Phone M. 140.

WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO., 211 Rupert st., Phone G. 3938, Winnipeg, Canada.

TORONTO

REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2464 Queen East. Choice Real Estate Investments, Beach Properties, Phone Beach 812.

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REAL ESTATE and Business—A. Scott, 404 Homer st., Trader's Bank building. Houses and bus. for sale. Cor. solicited.

TAILORING—High grade work for ladies and gentlemen. HILDRETH, 641 Granville st. Make-over dept. in connection; buttons covered. Phone Seymour 3013.

### AVALON ON CATALINA HAS GARDENS UNDER SEA



(Copyright, 1910, by P. Y. Reyes, Avalon, Cal.)

#### Crescent avenue, Avalon, Catalina island, Cal., has striking prospect

AVALON, Cal.—The little town of Avalon, situated on Santa Catalina island is popular with tourists from all parts of the world. It is about three hours' ride from Los Angeles. The town is surrounded on three sides by mountains, the fourth side being open to the ocean, where bathing, boating and fishing are enjoyed. At the end of the principal

street, known as Crescent avenue, is an amphitheater where, during the summer months, there are band concerts every night. In the center of the avenue prospect is included, the big hotel, while along the coast front are the postoffice, freight buildings, and an aquarium showing specimens of submarine life. The most striking feature of all the

wonderful things seen here is the submarine gardens, viewed from glass bottom row boats. Caves, canyons and mountains are covered with the most beautiful moss, seaweed and kelp, and here fish is found the year around. Trees of the eucalyptus family furnish shade for one of the most unique "canvases" on the coast.

### STATE SUED ON BONDS ISSUED IN RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To enforce the payment of \$50,000 in state bonds, the attorney-general of New Hampshire is prepared to bring suit in the United States supreme court against the state of South Carolina, according to information received by E. E. Carpenter of this city. Mr. Carpenter is chairman of the Louisiana debt committee, and is interested in the collection of repudiated paper of southern states.

Under the constitution a state cannot be sued by an individual, but can be sued by another state.

The South Carolina bonds held by New Hampshire were part of a bequest made to the New Hampshire State College 30 years ago. The interest on the bonds was not paid and the college authorities regarded them as worthless. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made to enable the attorney-general to seek a settlement from South Carolina or to bring suit. Two weeks ago the attorney-

### general visited the attorney-general of South Carolina and found there was no prospect of a settlement.

The state bonds were issued by a reconstruction or "carpet bag" government in 1869 to refund all outstanding obligations, including arrears of interest. In 1872, with the "carpet baggers" ousted, the state repudiated the bonds by putting in the constitution a provision that they should not be recognized or paid.

### SMALL TOWN HAS NATIONAL BANK

STOCKTON, Cal.—Announcement is made that application for a charter for a first national bank at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at \$25,000.

### LARGE DREDGES TO MAKE CHANNEL

OTTAWA, Ont.—An additional dredge will shortly be placed in the north channel of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, by the department of marine and fisheries, to deepen the channel.

It is said by the Quebec Board of Trade that as larger vessels are being placed on the St. Lawrence route the work of dredging the channel ought to be advanced speedily.

It is estimated that 18,000,000 yards of material must be taken from the channel between the Isle of Orleans and Goose cape to obtain a uniform depth of 35 feet in a channel 1000 feet wide. So far 3,000,000 cubic yards have been taken out.

STANDARD STEEL BUYS PROPERTY BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Standard Steel Company has bought the properties of the Self-Fluxing Ore and Iron Company, including 1000 acres of ore lands. The price was said to be more than \$1,000,000.

## Advertising On This Page

serves the buyer as a ready means of obtaining the names and addresses of reliable business firms with whom it is of advantage to trade wherever practicable.











# World's Financial News Footwear Trade

## FOOTWEAR PRICES FIRM IN RATHER RESTRICTED MARKET

Buyers Appear in No Haste to Place Orders and Few Factories Are Running at Full Capacity—Hide Market Continues Strong and Quiet

There is practically no outward manifestation of business activity in the shoe district. The daily arrival of buyers is small, and the extent of their operations is small also. Reports indicate a falling off of mail orders the past week approximated 20 per cent below that of the weeks in August.

Immediately after the return of the buyers new business was received from all points, and, though it was featured by a decided curtailment, a busy future seemed assured, but now the buyers appear to be in no haste. This is regretted, as many of the factories are dependent upon the weekly income to keep their organizations intact. However, interviews with factory heads show that there is a fair volume of orders going through the works, although factories running up to productive limits are exceptional.

Notwithstanding this restricted condition, prices hold firm and in some lines a slight advance is demanded. The local merchants regard this situation as peculiar to this year, envied as it is by tariff revisions, foreign complications and rumors which are disturbing on the one hand, and abundant crops with all which they imply on the other, added to which is a leather market so strong that prices change only to climb and leather stocks showing no accumulation even under a season of sales conspicuously small compared with past seasons.

Manufacturers have ceased to regard this apathy of the buyers as a movement to bear the market but rather an indication of waiting for developments which none seem able to anticipate to their own satisfaction.

That the prospects are not really flattering is generally admitted, but the fact that none predict anything worse than a temporary lull, gives to the future an outlook of confidence which is encouraging.

Manufacturers of men's high grade shoes are getting trade from the jobbers in the same curtailed manner which makers of other lines report. Samples for next spring are all completed for the traveling men selling the retail trade, and many will be on the road before Sept. 1. Men's medium grade of street shoes are moving fairly well, factories having from four to eight weeks cutting ahead, while a few are reported well up.

Side leather shoes for workmen are being ordered in a cautious manner, still the weekly receipts are sufficient to keep the factories busy. Elk shoes are in good request, but chrome in black and colors constitute the bulk of the demand. Kangaroo and satin are going some, in the lower grades, also black split shoes are wanted, but the short supply of split stock still hampers the manufacturers and contracts are booked with that understanding.

Boys' and youths' shoes, good, medium and low-priced, are selling well and being ordered in lots of from 25 to 200 cases. The terms are so rigid and prices not guaranteed, there is no other course for the jobbers to pursue but one of caution, hence this small lot buying.

Ladies' footwear is receiving a steady call and little complaining was heard from the manufacturers. Cheap shoes and the better grades are in fairly good demand. Patents are still selling well and plain and fancy creations are frequently ordered. The heel known in 1880 as Louis XV is appearing in the high grades, and will no doubt sell for a while as it did then. It is for the smart set and costs about 25c per pair extra.

Manufacturers of children's shoes report that the same busy conditions prevail as in the past. The chief object seems to be centered in delivery, all factories being behind in that regard.

The hide market continues strong, and

on butt-branded and Colorado steers prices reached the record of last year. The total sales for the week were well below what has marked the trading of any previous week since spring, but reports show it was more on account of excessive rates than lack of opportunity to sell.

Buyers of leather are prone to judge the future of hide and leather values from conditions which appear in their own particular mercantile zone and as the prospects are now somewhat cloudy they cannot reconcile the bullish hide situation with the present slow-going shoe market. While they admit that other industries use leather, they also know that they cannot use it all; therefore, a slack shoe demand must be noticed. However, as logical as this may be, and as carefully as they may diagnose the present and future of things they are familiar with, the hide market keeps right on climbing and as reluctant as tanners may be to follow their must sooner or later regulate their prices to the cost of raw material or quit the game, and this the tanners are not yet doing. One thing is certain, the shoe trade cannot arrogate to itself the importance of being the only large consumer of leather as it once was, and it may be possible that while absorbed in its own affairs, other outlets have been found by the tanners which perchance are fully as profitable as their shoe clientele.

The future looks good from the packers' viewpoint, and they will naturally take advantage of anything in sight to jam prices as high as possible, still there are good judges who predict a steadier if not a lower market.

Hemlock sole leather is selling well, but the lots are small; consequently it takes many of them to make a satisfactory total. The foreign trade has been good, the presence of several buyers from abroad helped swell the sales of that department, and fair shipments will soon be sent across the water.

Union leathers are held with such firmness it dwarfs operations, and the fact that the rule of "no options" is still enforced buyers keep purchases at a low ebb and take the risk on getting more when wanted.

Oak sole leather is about the same from week to week—supply small, demand steady and rates firm.

Dealers in calf skins report the demand for middle and heavy weights as good. Lights have been draggy, but last week saw some improvement, particularly in colors. Prices are firm for the plump grades, but a trifle soft on the lighter run.

Side upper leather is moving well. Some grades are booked ahead. Chrome in black and colors is having a good demand, and elk, although somewhat out of season, has had a fair call of late. Kangaroo and satin are moving daily, and in fair sized lots. Splits are still in small supply and prices are very strong.

The public are calling for patent leather shoes from every section and it looks now as though shiny leather would be in smart demand. Already the dealers are feeling this call, for they reported an improved condition on all grades.

There is little or no change in the glazed kid market. The demand for stock from 18c and under keeps on space and other assortments are sold up. The conditions are much better than a year ago and dealers believe that the improvement has come to stay. The better grades are slow to start but the fact that buyers are taking any, shows that the trend is toward kid shoes even though it is slow.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 39 1/2c; Mexican dollars, 47c.

LONDON—Bar silver, 27 1/2-10d., unchanged.

## STEEL AND COPPER PRICES MOVE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS

NEW YORK—Movements of steel and copper prices the last few weeks have been directly opposite. Electrolytic copper has advanced from 14 to 15 1/2 cents a pound. Steel prices have been subject to concessions of 1 and 2 cents a ton.

Yet there has been little if any change in consumption. There has been a falling off of 5 per cent to 10 per cent in steel production since April, also a small shrinkage in copper consumption.

The price position of copper has been strengthened by the Phelps-Dodge refinery strike and the strike of Michigan miners. Still, copper producers reported a production of more than 138,000,000 pounds in July, at the rate of 1,650,000, 000 a year. Increased production of the new mines, including Ray Consolidated, China and Utah Copper, will go a long way toward offsetting the loss through the Phelps-Dodge and Lake copper strikes.

In Europe the tendency of steel and copper consumption has been downward, more so than in this country. It is not likely that this country can maintain the July export record of 78,000,480 pounds of copper, at the rate of nearly 550,000,000 a year. Exports may be heavy this month, due to recent large sales, but in view of the industrial

depression in Germany a decrease rather than an increase in exports can be looked for.

The copper situation is strong at the moment, and with surplus stocks down to 53,600,000 pounds, no drastic decline in prices in the near future can be looked for if production is kept down to a reasonable level.

Prices for steel abroad have been declining rapidly and pools organized for regulating output and prices are in a bad way. What influence this recession abroad will have on copper, remains to be seen. If the copper industry had not been strengthened by curtailment of output incident to strikes, price would have removed in sympathy with steel quotations.

A representative of a large independent steel company says: "We have sufficient business to keep operating three months. If orders increase in September, we can operate fairly full until Jan. 1, 1914. Beyond that we do not care to forecast."

"Pig iron production began to increase in July, 1911, and continued its upward movement until March of this year. The previous upward movement began early in 1908 and continued until December, 1909. I believe manufacturers could stand a reaction without serious loss."

## STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

Bank	Legal Aug. 9	Actual Aug. 9	Legal Aug. 2	Actual Aug. 2
Union	28.7%	29.7%	28.7%	29.7%
Old Boston	24.4	24.9	24.4	24.9
New England	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
Fourth-Atlantic	25.8	26.1	25.8	26.1
Second	25.9	26.4	25.9	26.4
Shawmut	26.2	26.9	26.2	26.9
Commercial	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Webster & Atlas	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0
Bay State	25.2	25.9	25.2	25.9
First	25.3	25.5	25.3	25.5
Security	25.6	25.1	25.6	25.1
Winthrop	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1
Average	27.1	27.5	27.1	27.5

Average legal reserve is 4 per cent lower and average actual reserve is 4 per cent lower than a week ago. Five of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and seven in actual reserve. Three banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against two below last week.

## MUNICIPAL BOND SALES MEETING WITH DIFFICULTY

Municipalities in the market for funds during July, says the Chronicle, experienced even more difficulty than in the four months preceding. There were some cases where even 5 per cent bonds failed to attract a single bidder. The plan of selling bonds in small denominations "over the counter" was resorted to quite successfully last month by two prominent cities. Cincinnati, in about three weeks, placed over \$700,000 in this manner. The securities bore 4 1/2 per cent and had failed to sell at public sale. On July 31 Utica, N. Y., offered at popular subscription \$90,000 4 1/2s which it was unable to dispose of at public sale in June. The issue was oversubscribed \$40,700.

Loans offered without success in July amounted to over \$15,000,000. Similar unsuccessful offerings in June totaled over \$25,500,000, but included \$11,458,000 bonds of the state of Tennessee.

Including "over-the-counter" sales, sinking fund takings, private sales and purchases by state funds of Texas, Minnesota and North Dakota, long-term municipal bonds sold during July amounted to only \$20,565,442. Temporary loans reached \$31,845,414. New York city sold \$5,000,000 "general fund" bonds to its sinking fund. In Canada the sales aggregated \$9,136,393, including \$5,100,000 by Vancouver and \$4,000,000 by Winnipeg, the latter being placed in London.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 12)  
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Birmingham, Ala.—W. Balchman & B. R. Shoe Co., U. S.  
Butte Mont.—B. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co., Essex.  
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 200 Summer st.  
Chicago—Mr. Solomon of Siegel-Cooper Co., Essex.

Chicago—W. B. Huette, U. S.  
Cleveland, La.—J. Cohn, U. S.  
Duluth—N. Kris of Kris & Rose, U. S.  
Greenville, Miss.—H. Cohn, Essex.  
Helena, Ark.—E. W. Lusk, Essex.  
Houston, Tex.—L. S. Cohn, U. S.  
Little Rock, Ark.—J. L. Lindau, Essex.  
Marina, Tex.—Frank Olcott, Essex.  
Martin, Tex.—J. Bartlett, Essex.  
Memphis, Tenn.—E. F. Naffel, U. S.  
Parkerburg, Va.—Mr. Lusk, Essex.  
Peoria, Ill.—J. Szold of J. Szold & Son; Copley Place.

Philadelphia—F. Hoffman of Masters & Hoffman, Essex.  
Porto Rico—M. Portella, U. S.  
San Antonio, Tex.—L. Zollner of American Shoe & Hat Co., Adams.  
Minneapolis—D. Heaman, Essex.  
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin & Co., 135 Lincoln st.  
Shreveport, La.—W. C. Evans, Essex.  
Spartanburg, S. C.—A. Goldberg and C. Ouzant, U. S.  
St. Louis—J. P. Williams of Caruthers Jones Shoe Co., Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Frankfort, Ky.—Mr. Montgomery and son of Hoge & Montgomery, Adams.  
LeWitt, Eng.—W. H. McQueen of Plumer McQueen & Co., Essex.  
Lewistown, Eng.—A. T. Porter, U. S.  
London, Eng.—W. C. Emerson of Steinfield Colles & Co., Essex.  
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, U. S.  
Philadelphia—Harvey Bates of England Watson & Co., 92 South st.  
Richmond, Va.—Mr. Hutchinson of Thatcher & Co., 60 Lincoln st.  
St. Louis—T. M. Fitzgerald, Essex.

Trinidad New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

QUICKSILVER MINING CO.  
NEW YORK—At the office of the Quicksilver Mining Company the following statement was given out after the special meeting of the stockholders Monday. The sale of the \$25,000 promissory notes was successful. The company will not go into the hands of a receiver and all just debts will be paid.

## NEW HAVEN'S BONDS STRONG STOCK WEAKER

Stockholders Selling Shares for Purpose of Reinvesting in New Sixes—Analogous to Telephone Financing

### REASON FOR MOVE

Peculiar cross currents have developed in New Haven securities during the past few days. While the stock has weakened to the extent of five points, the new bonds have been conspicuously strong—likewise the rights. It is a case exactly analogous to the recent financing of American Telephone by convertible bonds. So many stockholders are selling their stock for the purpose of reinvesting the proceeds in the new 6s, through the rights, that the stock is being depressed. There is too much weight on one end of the tilt.

The following shows the changes in the price of stock, new bonds and rights, —present quotations compared with July 22, the day of announcement of the convertible bond issue.

	High July 22	Present
New bonds	103 1/2	103 1/2
Rights	100 1/2	100 1/2
Stock	101	96 1/2

Moreover, the old 6s convertibles, which broke from 112 to 107, have since recovered to 111 1/2.

It costs a New Haven shareholder, whose stock stands him around par, about six points to exchange for the new bonds. But it must be remembered that New Haven shareholders with stock costing around \$100 a share are distinctly in the minority. An overwhelming amount doubtless stands the owners more than \$100 a share, which is the price of the new bonds. Thus there would be in such cases an immediate financial advantage in the exchange, with both stock and bonds paying 6 per cent. Furthermore, the bondholder receives 6 per cent interest prior to any rights of \$180,000,000 stock and at the same time can switch back into stock in 1918 if the market value of same warrants the move. Nor is it necessary to wait until 1918 to take advantage of an increment in price of the stock, as the bonds will in large measure reflect better quotations for the stock.

Many students of New Haven believe that the next half decade will be an uncertain period, and that the convertible bonds present a made-to-order opportunity for the investor who wants practically all the benefits but none of the risks attendant upon ownership of stock in the road.

Upon the question whether New Haven is destined within the near future to climb back to a higher dividend rate largely depends the prospective value of the conversion privilege in the new bonds. In this connection it should be borne in mind that, with the new issue, there will be some \$116,000,000 convertible bonds entitled within the next 10 years to share in an increased dividend, viz: \$38,544,300 old 6s, \$67,552,400 new 6s and \$9,744,400 3 1/2s (convertible at 150). All told, these three issues represent a call on \$112,600,000 of stock.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—New York jobbers report a further revision in turpentine prices to 30c per gallon. A few dealers are still holding out for 30 1/2c, but there are more exceptions made at concessions from the figure than there are above the actual quotation. The price recession is in sympathy with reduced prices at the leading primary centers and partly, in anticipation of the failure of the plan to curtail production by a substantial amount.

Rosin—A majority of the local dealers have reduced their prices for common to \$4, but in some quarters the price is being firmly maintained at \$4.15-4.25. The medium grades are proportionately lower, G being quoted at a slight concession, while the pale varieties are practically unchanged. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4-4.25, graded B \$4.15-4.40, D \$4.50, E \$4.60, F \$4.65, G \$4.70, H \$4.75, I \$4.80, K \$5.25, M \$5.75, N \$6.50, WG \$7, WW \$7.25.

Tar and Pitch—Resultant upon the scant supplies now on hand, a firmer tone is now noted in the market, the kiln burned grade having been advanced to \$7 recently. Pensacola is as yet the only available source of supply, none of the producers at Savannah or Jacksonville having resumed operations. One of the local dealers has revised former \$0.75 quotations for the kiln burned brand, \$0.75 quotations for retort, to \$7 for both grades.

LONDON—Turpentine spirits, 28s. 6d. Rosin, American standard, 10s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, 17s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good \$3.40; spirits steady; machine 35c. Turpentine firm; hard \$2.50, soft \$3.75, virgin \$3.75.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 28s. 9d. Rosin, common 10s. 9d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 35 1/2c; 36, sales 1025, receipts 898, exports 84, stock 34,045. Rosin firm, sales 1924, receipts 1715, exports 1332, stock 171,431. Prices: WW, 6.40; WG, 6.10; N, 5.25; M, 4.30; K, 4.00; I, 3.95; H, 3.90; G, 3.90; F, 3.85; E, 3.80; D, 3.70; B, 3.80.

## WOOLWORTH CO. SALES INCREASE IN SEVEN MONTHS

NEW YORK—F. W. Woolworth Company sales for the first seven months of 1913 increased \$3,225,782 over the same period of 1912. Gain for July alone was \$424,484.

These figures do not include sales by F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., of England, from which the American company obtains a percentage of earnings annually. While this company has been located in England only three or four years, it has made excellent progress, and today its stores number 25, with four or five more to be opened before the end of the year. At present rate of business the American company ought to receive about \$100,000 from the English business in 1913.

During the current year expansion by the American company has been even larger than during 1912, when 40 stores were opened. To date 37 new stores have been opened and 17 contracted for to be opened before the close of 1913. This places the total in operation at 668, and the 17 to be opened will bring the total to 685.

In York, Pa.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lewiston, Me.; Plymouth, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., in which new stores were opened this year, the company has purchased the real estate and in some instances erected buildings. These purchases, with improvements made, cost about \$450,000. This will increase "real estate and buildings" account from \$1,274,588, in 1912, to approximately \$1,724,588.

## DIVIDENDS

Deere & Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2c on preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2c per share, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 22.

The Columbus Railway Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2c per share on its common stock, payable Sept. 1.

The American Coal Company of Allegheny county has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 30.

At a meeting of the directors of the Crown Reserve Mining Company the extra disbursement of 3 per cent was omitted, the board ordering only the regular 2 per cent monthly disbursement, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 1.

The Hudson Motor Car Company has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. The company's report for the fiscal year ended July 31 showed a gross business of \$10,500,000 and a net surplus after the payment of dividends of \$250,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2c per share from railroad earnings and 3/4c of 1 per cent from land sales was declared. The dividends will be paid on Oct. 1.

The American Sugar Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2c per share on its common and preferred stocks, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 2.

## LESS DEPENDENCE ON NEW YORK NOW

NEW YORK—Because of prospective deposits of government funds in country banks in the near future there has been a marked falling off in demands upon New York banks from their out-of-town correspondents during the last few days.

Several letters have been received by local bankers recently from the West and South to effect that a better feeling of confidence has been restored by prospect of treasury aid, and money is being offered more liberally than heretofore.

## BOND DEPRESSION PROOF IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Representative Mondell may try today to bring up in the House his resolution to require Secretary McAdoo to furnish proofs of his charge that New York bankers are acting in concert to depress the price of 2 per cent circulation bonds, as part of an attack on the administration currency reform program.

The Democratic majority of the House ways and means committee Monday deferred action on the question.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

DENVER & RIO GRANDE  
First week August..... \$492,300  
From July 1..... 525,100  
From July 1..... 13,800

MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM  
First week August..... \$1,155,000  
From July 1..... 1,091,080  
From July 1..... 63,920

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH  
First week August..... \$219,001  
From July 1..... 1,350,412  
From July 1..... 1,131,411

CLEARING HOUSE  
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1912	1913
Exchanges	\$23,814,810	\$20,430,059
Balances	1,091,080	1,320,107

United States sub treasury shows a deficit balance at the clearing house today of \$45,560

## A Month of Big Events

July, 1913, will be recorded as a month of great importance in Finance and Business. Send for our August Fundamental Conditions which summarizes these developments.

## HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

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## FINANCIAL NOTES

Lead prices in Missouri market advanced \$2 a ton during the past week.

The Governor of Kansas declares the crops are large throughout the state, despite the heat and lack of water.

Current orders for rolled steel products continue unsatisfactory; moderate buying of pig metal.

Southern Pacific announced it is losing more than \$3,250,000 yearly on suburban ferry and electrified train service in Alabama county, Cal.

New York state banking department will soon pay an additional 5 per cent dividend to creditors of the failed Lafayette Trust Company of Brooklyn and an additional 7.37 per cent dividend to those of the failed Carnegie Safe Deposit Company of New York.

There will be opened for settlement in September 2,068,993 acres of agricultural lands near Fort Peck, Mont. Government experts estimate that development of this property will add 20,000,000 bushels of grain annually to the nation's output.

## BOND ISSUE TO RETIRE GAS CO. INDEBTEDNESS

NEW YORK—Hearings have been started before Commissioner Williams of the public service commission on New York Edison Company's application to issue \$15,800,000 capital stock and Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company's application to issue \$5,000,000 5 1/2 per cent bonds and \$9,500,000 capital stock. All outstanding stock of Edison Company and all stock and bonds of Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company are owned by Consolidated Gas Company.

Both companies want to retire indebtedness to Consolidated Gas Company, which holds their notes for money advanced. The money was used in new construction, development, etc.

## CANAL GATES CONTRACT LET

SAN FRANCISCO—It has been decided to equip all the Panama canal commission's tugs and dredgers with the Union Iron Works oil burning system. Four dredgers and a towboat have been equipped and recently a cablegram was received ordering additional outfits.

San Francisco will also manufacture the entrance gates for the canal. These are two great floating steel caissons to be used for closing the canal should occasion arise for extensive repairs to the locks. They will cost about \$750,000.

## BIG SYNDICATE BEING FORMED

NEW YORK—One of the largest underwriting syndicates on record is being formed, headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to underwrite Union Pacific's offer of certificates of interest in approximately \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock.

Underwriting commission will be 2 1/2 per cent, with an additional allowance to managers of syndicate. This means that Union Pacific will get approximately 85 for its Southern Pacific stock, which cost it an average of 75.

## C. R. CRANE MAY TAKE RUSSIA POST

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has offered the ambassadorship to Russia to Charles R. Crane of Chicago according to reports here. Mr. Crane is said now to be considering the offer. Mr. Crane was treasurer of the Wilson campaign committee.

## UNITED STATES SMELTING SALT LAKE, Utah—President Sharp of United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., before his departure for Boston Monday, denied the persistent rumors that the coal road of his company had been sold to the Denver & Rio Grande Co.







## THE HOME FORUM

## MOTION PICTURE AS FORM OF ART

ONE of the contributors to the American magazine has lately put in a plea for the motion picture as a great form of art. The plea is based on the fact that the motion picture allows for the representation of the shifting vastness of the world, as the other kind of stage setting does not. Shakespeare saw that to be true to experience demanded a constant change of scene, from outdoors in, from hovel to hall. The old-fashioned unities of time and place meant nothing to him. He carried his audience from pillar to post in a very literal sense, from England to a battleground in France, and even to the seacoast of Bohemia, which never was on land or sea. But the change of environment corresponds to the constant changing stream of thought in the drama, the constant interplay of human motive and act.

The motion picture, as already seen in planning film productions of the Shakespearean drama, allows for all the scenes to be shown that Shakespeare wanted. In Shakespeare's day the scenes appeared on the retina of the mental vision of the beholder. Imagination supplied all the circumstantial detail when the sign was hung out, "This is the field of Agincourt," "This is the chamber of Katharine." Modern stage managers have had to leave out many of the Shakespearean scenes, even when they have used part of the dialogue. For example, in "Much Ado About Nothing" Claudio comes in to be restored to his Hero on the same day and at the same place where we have just seen him dismissed

with the injunction to come next morning. There is not even a drop of the curtain to help preserve the Shakespearean order. He left the home of Leonato but now, and instantly returns again, when art demands at least a night of self-examination and repentance on the part of this faithless young blade—found jesting with his friends immediately after the tragic separation from the woman he is supposed to have loved.

But in the motion picture every change of scene can be shown, and the courtier's change of heart be thus better accounted for. In setting "Becky Sharp," also, it is said that Mr. Frohman intends to show the actual battle of Waterloo, not merely to indicate it through spectators hanging out of windows. We shall see Napoleon looking on at his own defeat and the whole rushing experience of those famous pages of Thackeray. In the swiftness of the motion picture scenes the dramatization of such a book comes much nearer to realizing the ideal Mozart had of his symphony—when he surveyed it all at once like a great whole. The book or play will unfold before the thought with a wholeness or unity of impression which must have rejoiced the author's heart. For we know that any great art work must hang together in the maker's thought as a unity, just as the music of Mozart did. So here are some of the claims of the film drama to be named among the great adjuncts of the art world, if not actually in itself a great art form.

to time have reported new everbearing strawberries, but it remained for Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus county to develop a true autumn-bearing strawberry that could be relied upon to produce regularly at this season. Mr. Cooper named his berry Pan-American, from which several new and improved varieties have resulted.

On July 24 the Sun writer picked fruit of several varieties of autumn-bearing strawberries on the grounds of J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J. The berries were just beginning to ripen at that time, and although some were not well colored, still the flavor was as sweet and the berries as sound as any of the early fruiting varieties.

## When Women Abandon Brightness in Dress

Miss Ma Tarbell holds that women can better conditions and lower the cost of living by changing their attitude toward dress. She points out that the instinct for adornment was once quite as evident in male attire as in female. Men have given up most of their ornaments, women clinging to theirs. The adoption of as rational and economical standards of clothing among women as now prevail among men would save enormous sums per year.

True, without doubt, goes on the Chicago Journal; but practically unimportant. Women will not adopt masculine plainness of dress—for men won't let them. It would be a drab world indeed if ladies took to plain blacks, grays, blues and browns affected by their brothers and husbands. In sheer hunger for a bit of brightness and gaiety, men would go back to crimson knee breeches and embroidered purple cloaks.

In one point, however, Miss Tarbell is correct, in the opinion of the Journal. Without any loss of real beauty in dress, women can end the "age of chiffon," and bring back the era of substantial fabrics. That would be reform enough for one generation.

## COLONIAL INTERIOR, NUTLEY, N. J.



Is it not strange that after a period of architecture and interior decoration which showed the good taste of true colonial style, the "gimmick" fashion should have succeeded? How could people brought up to simplicity and charm such as are illustrated in this restoration of a colonial house in Nutley, N. J., have declined to the overornamentation, the machine-made ugliness of the black walnut and plush period? Nowadays, however, one sees many new homes planned and decorated with the same simplicity indicated here, and with

## Marines Commended for Peace Work

Commenting on the recent proposal for new relations between the United States and Nicaragua, the New York Times speaks well of the marines that represent their countrymen in distant parts. It says:

The whole story of what the men of Admiral Sutherland's command accomplished during their stay in Nicaragua has not been told. Much was left to Admiral Sutherland's discretion, and he used his authority to see that not only Americans but distressed Nicaraguans were secured. By orders from Washington, all persons in need of food and clothing were provided for out of the marine stores, and while the American forces remained in the territory of the republic there was peace and happiness. The gratitude of the Nicaraguan people has been attested in letters to the government and to Admiral Sutherland.

## As Cheap as Checking It

People are constantly learning new uses for the parcel post. A Yale graduate who went back to commencement took his umbrella with him, but the weather was so fine that he did not wish to be bothered with carrying an umbrella. He sent it home by parcel post, at a cost of only 10 cents.—Youths Companion.

## WOMEN WHO ARE OUTDOORS AND IN

READING on the one hand lamentation because the young women of the day are too athletic, that they have lost grace and charm and ladyhood, and on the other that women do not know how to play and have lost touch with the splendid out-of-doors, the reader is driven to ask for more light. Perhaps the fact is that when girls do take to athletics they do so with exactly the same qualities of tenacity and responsibility which a writer ascribes to the non-playing women in an article in Good Housekeeping. He thinks that women, especially after the responsibilities of the mother of the home have come to them, are far more likely than men to settle down under the routine of the day and year and to stay plodding away at home or in the mechanical round of club or society associations, doing the same conventional thing every day. The men of the house, on the other hand, like to break away on occasion, without stopping to think about it. They suddenly put on their old togs and are away for a day in the open, or

two days, dropping every care from their shoulders meantime.

Of course the girl rising to womanhood just now is more likely to be an all-around woman, for her training is more and more demanding a well-rounded capacity, but the writer of the article in question seems to be thinking more especially of the mothers of families, and of the women who have been school teachers or librarians or bookkeepers during the years when the colleges have been changing the social point of view of woman. These women of longer experience have in too many cases, it seems, forgotten how to have a real good time. They perhaps never learned, for it was not the fashion when they were girls to play out of doors and enjoy what is to be seen and experienced there as the boys did. But if they would only take up the habit of outdoor play, searching out the childlike delights of the wild, they would find themselves freed of many a load of care that is really a molehill but pretends to be a mountain. In short everybody everywhere seems to be exhorting others to the simple life and the childlike attitude.

## LIBERTY NOT AN EXTERNAL

FROM the Star of Hope, a paper published at Sing Sing prison, New York, is taken the following discourse on the subject of liberty:

As a matter of fact liberty was not born in this country when the declaration of independence was adopted nor on July 2, nor yet on the day when England yielded up all power in this land and handed over its government to the colonists. Liberty's birth was and is gradual, for it is being born today just as truly

as it was when the Green mountain lads fought and when Lord Cornwallis surrendered. . . .

Individual liberty has to be gained by every man for himself and born anew in every heart. Liberty is a function of divinity, and man can enjoy it only to the extent that he is divine. We use the word function advisedly, for liberty ceases when a man loses the capacity to be free. We are prone to regard liberty as a state or condition in which one is placed; a combination of circumstances, external to the man himself, which removes restraint and permits him to act freely as he wills. But without that in the man which directs desire and subordinates passion and appetite to reason, . . . there can be no real liberty.

There is no greater tyranny than that freedom from all bonds save those of self and self-interest that permits a man to do as he pleases. The czar knows not liberty and in enslaving his people enslaves himself. The little czar—the emperor with but one subject, himself—is bound by chains that limit the freedom of every man within hearing of their clanking. Liberty is cooperative, as well as individual, and as no man liveth unto himself so no man may be free in himself alone. It resides in the individual but is shared by all. There can be no monopoly of liberty; and he who denies it to others denies it to himself, while no one can be really enslaved who in his heart is free.

## Try Music at the Library

A novel feature is to be introduced in the public library of Los Angeles—a music room equipped with pianos on which patrons of the general library can try over any music on hand to find out if they can play it or care to buy it. Later on, says the Philadelphia Enquirer, phonograph and graphophone records will be provided for the benefit of lovers of the preserved music in making selections before purchasing a set of new records. The room is to be made sound-proof, so that readers in other parts of the library may not be disturbed.

## Science And Health

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## Earlier Day School Interest Praised

James E. McDade, a school principal, lamented the change that has come over the school system since the days of the country schoolmaster in a talk before the council of parent-teacher clubs of Chicago and vicinity. The Woman's Review quotes him:

"The average parent of 50 years ago," said Mr. McDade, "had a keener appreciation of what an education meant than has the parent of today. The school has grown away from the parent. It has undertaken one side of a child's education, the formal side."

"The teacher should get better acquainted with the home, and parents should visit the schools even when they have no complaint to make. The parent is apt to become merely the person who writes excuses."

## Autumn Strawberries

It is difficult to surpass the horticultural record of New York state for the introduction of new and valuable fruits, flowers and vegetables, boasts the New York Sun, which continues:

Cultivated strawberries have shown a tendency for some years to continue flowering and bearing long after the regular fruiting season, and newspapers in various parts of the country from time

## CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER WINS

THAT success is the fruit of hard work and not chance the story of how Mrs. Amelia E. Barr won her honorable place in the ranks of literature acclaims once more. It is of significance for every writer and indeed every worker everywhere. She had undertaken newspaper and magazine writing and says that she haunted the Astor library till she knew it by heart. We read:

"I have never seen in all my life a student's library comparable with it. It wanted none of the great treasures of literature, and yet it was not too large to become familiar with. In the halls I frequented I soon knew where every book dwelt, and if my eyes saw a vacant place on a shelf I knew instantly what book was from home. Of the great reviews and magazines I gradually made an index of all their papers likely to be of use to me; so that if an up-to-date article on any subject, commodity, or event was needed I had at my finger ends a list of all the papers that had been written concerning it.

"Nor did I let the evident trade or literary side of the subject satisfy me. I hunted up in such queer repositories of

knowledge as 'Hones' Year Book,' 'Table Book,' and 'Every Day Book,' etc., all the bits of folklore, historical, poetical, and social traditions, proverbs, and prophecies allied to it; and in such research I found a never-ending delight."

Many writers of that day commented on Mrs. Barr's good fortune in fulfilling assignments. She tells of one young man who spoke of her success and to whom she pointed out that the illustration for which she was then preparing the text had been received an hour ago and must be turned in to the paper for which it was intended early on the following morning. She asked him if he could find the material necessary, and have it at the office by 9 o'clock. He looked gloomily at the picture. It represented a farmer examining the almanac for the new year.

"Now what can a fellow know about almanacs?" he asked. "What is there to know about them anyhow? I suppose I could find something in Poole."

Mrs. Barr evidently gives this as an illustration of why success comes to one who passes another by!

## PIONEER RECORDS OF OREGON

CAPT. ROBERT GRAY, the American sea captain who explored the mouth of the Columbia river in 1792, had a namesake in the annals of the Oregon country in the next generation. For it was one W. H. Gray who published in 1870 a history of Oregon that has stirred up much discussion. It was the writing of an evidently much prejudiced scribe, yet he told things that he saw and part of which he was, and his contribution to the pioneer story of the land is something to be grateful for, even if one salts it well with a more tolerant

thought than this early writer's. Now Whitman College, so the Portland Oregonian says, has published W. H. Gray's journal in its quarterly. It recounts the incidents of his trip from Vancouver to Council Bluffs in 1837. He went east to get reinforcements for the Walla Walla mission, founded by Marcus Whitman, and he returned in 1838 with a wife and other people who gave their aid to Whitman's noble but hopeless work, as the Oregonian describes it.

The story of Marcus Whitman is dear to the hearts of all the present dwellers in what was then the Oregon country. It was Marcus Whitman who, having been in Oregon in 1842 as a missionary from the American board, returned to the capital of the United States and there represented the value of Oregon in such glowing terms that he practically secured it for the country. He then returned with a large train of wagons into the valley of the Columbia, to prove the accessibility of the land! Gray helped in the work of the Whitman mission for a few years and then joined forces with the Methodist colony at Salem. The Oregonian says that he was made financial agent of the Oregon institute, the pioneer college of the Willamette valley, which subsequently became Willamette University. He took a hand in the formation of the provisional government of Oregon and was a member of the first state Legislature.

## Little Drops of Gum

A new episode may now be added to the time honored rehearsal of what little drops of water and little grains of sand will do. Little drops of gum out of Bobby's paper bag will stick two heavy planks together so solidly that it is all but impossible to pull them apart. This is the story which emanates from Texas, where the women are campaigning for food regulations which shall supply to the consumer the thing he pays for and not something else in disguise. Bobby's "gum drops" were apparently iron-grip cement colored with pink tooth paste; which of course was needed to make them toothsome.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Picture Puzzle

PIE FOR SHAME



What musical instrument?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Pennant.

## Origin of Words

"Dandelion" is dent de lion (the lion's tooth). Madam is "my lady," and sir has been extracted from the Latin "senior" through the French. "Biscuit" comes from the Latin bis coctus (twice cooked), and a "verdict" is simply a vere dictum (true saying).

## A Rhyme of Boats

Sing a song of boats and ships,  
Canvas spread or furled,  
Where the salt sea heaves and dips  
Round the watery world!

Brigantine and barkentine,  
Schooner, scow, and dory!  
Oh, the smell of things marine!  
Oh, the sailor's story!

Tidy sloop and fishing-smack,  
Punt, and junk, and raft,  
Pirate-ships, with flag of black  
Flying fore and aft;

Galleys sad with straining oars,  
Galleons proud with gold,  
To and fro betwixt the shores  
In the days of old;

Gondolas on smooth lagoons,  
Shadows where they glide!  
Curved feluccas like dark moons,  
Crescent on the tide;

Fat canal-boat, slim canoe,  
Cutter, tug, and yawl,  
Classic trimaran, liner, too,—  
Bless them one and all!

These and more than all of these,  
Canvas spread or furled,  
Sailing, sailing all the seas,  
Round the watery world.  
—Ruth Shephard Phelps in St. Nicholas.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,

Editor-in-Chief

ALEXANDER DODDS,

Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay

(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU

Amberley House, Norfolk St.

Strand, London.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID United States, Canada and Mexico. Daily, one year, \$5.00. Daily, six months, \$3.00. In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 12, 1913

### The Struggle in China

ON A FAMOUS occasion, General Grant declared that he would fight a struggle out on a certain line if it took him all the summer. That was the impatient western way of facing a great crisis. In China there is never any such precipitancy. So we have Dr. Sun Yat Sen quietly telling us that he will fight out the present struggle, between northern and southern China, between constitutionalism and dictatorship, along a certain line, if it takes him ten years to do so. Ten years, of course, seems a long time when you look ahead, but in the life of a nation, and such a nation as the Chinese, it is but a watch in the night. After all, the struggles over great causes have commonly lasted for much more than ten years. It was in 1792 that the Republican generals marched on Valmy: it was in 1815 that the imperial cause was lost in the *saue qui peut* of Waterloo.

Those who know Dr. Sun Yat Sen best are those who dwell most on the extraordinary patience of the man. His aims are so comprehensive that he has long since become used to waiting. "I have tried many things in my life, and I have always succeeded in the end," declared Disraeli, on a historic occasion in the House of Commons. The epigram might be repeated by Sun Yat Sen. The man who was once a prisoner in an attic in the Chinese legation in London, became, long years afterward, the inspirer of the revolution which hurled down the Manchu dynasty whose agents had kidnapped him. Today, the inspirer of this revolution finds himself once more compelled to embark on yet a fiercer struggle to preserve the effect of the revolution, and the eyes of the political world are fixed on the two figures facing one another for the titanic struggle in the far east.

On the one side, there is the soldier, Yuan Shih-Kai. The man whose military ability has made him the lineal descendant, as it were, of Manchu autocracy! A man of great powers, and having behind him all the resources of the government, and the assistance of almost all the foreign powers. On the other, there is the dreamer, who has had the extraordinary habit of dreaming dreams which have become crystallized in facts! The man who drew up a constitution for China on a café table in London a generation before it was accepted in Peking. It is a dangerous habit which tempts men into political prophecy, but it is not a prophecy which expresses a conviction that the principles for which Dr. Sun Yat Sen stands are destined to ultimate success. The one government in two hemispheres which seems to have perceived this is the government of Washington.

### Is There a Substitute for the Standpipe?

THE GREAT AMERICAN standpipe has no possibility of ever rivaling in charm the distinctive feature of the landscape in other lands, the windmills of Holland for a single example. It thrusts itself upon the view with almost unfeeling certainty. It appropriates the most picturesque hilltops. It stands out against the skyline in ugly prominence. It puts itself in the neighborhood of choice architecture. It serves the cause of beauty to just the extent that ugliness may be a foil to grace. And there has been no effort to reduce its plainness or mask its utility under some modification of its stark and rigid lines. Is there no hope that it will yield to the wish that is restrained only out of a supposition that it is an unavoidable presence, the wish that it might obtrude less or be more graceful?

In the current issue of the *Manufacturers Record*, there is pictured a reservoir of reinforced concrete at Muskogee, Okla., a structure above ground, designed by a New York architect and giving a hint of the possibility of beauty in the device for holding a quantity of water for distribution. It possesses a hilltop, after the fashion of the standpipe, is visible over a large area, but its circular form and buttressed walls are more reminiscent of the circus, in the architectural sense of the word, than of the reservoir. Not to assume the wisdom of the profession that inflicts standpipes upon the landscape and so not to say that it would easily meet all engineering requirements, it seems still to offer the way of escape in many if not all cases.

Oklahoma has given instruction to the older parts of the country in political devices, not all of which are quite sure of approval. She will win a wide affection if one of her hills is displaying the substitute for the ugly cylinder that has been endured but never beloved.

### The Municipal Food-Store Project

not to be doubted that both the producer and the consumer will be greatly benefited. It is within the probabilities that the claim of a saving to consumers of foodstuffs in New York city alone of from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per annum through the operation of the system could be sustained.

The need of careful study of the conditions making for the present scale and plane of living is recognized by all students of economics. Whatever may be the conclusion drawn from these conditions, nothing is clearer than that they are interrelated, so closely interwoven, indeed, that one cannot be changed without disarranging the rest. In the present instance, if from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 should be withdrawn from the middlemen of New York city, and especially if either should be withdrawn suddenly, or before the intermediate traders had opportunity of finding other occupations, other means of livelihood, it is apparent that the disturbance would be great. Imagine a similar process of reconstruction

tion going on simultaneously in all the great cities of the country, and it must be apparent that until the readjustment were effected there would be quite an upheaval.

The middlemen of the country and their dependents are also consumers. They cannot be eliminated offhand. All movement toward communal merchandising, if it is to attain permanent ends, should be gradual, it would seem, otherwise reaction might ensue. Perhaps the best way to state the case as it is presented by the effort of the Housewives' League to establish direct trading between the producer and the consumer, by eliminating the middleman, is to say that it would be best promoted by education and directed by wise discretion. Humanity will rise to an appreciation of the best that can be offered it, but it will rise most surely on an easy incline. The present economic system may be demonstrably wrong, but it cannot be made demonstrably right in a day.

WHEN some of the American railroad officials are heard proposing that there be a policy of reprisal upon the government for its closer regulation of transportation by refusal to carry the mails, not too great attention will be granted their design. The United States is not a wholly undesirable customer. It contributes upwards of \$50,000,000 a year to railroad treasuries for the carrying of mails, and its patronage has the attraction of being continuous and certain. Moreover it is liberal in its bargain as to rates, gives the carriers every opportunity to prevent a showing as to the cost of the service and regulates the compensation on a basis established by act of Congress and constantly subject to correction. Beyond this, it undertakes to guard the interest of the railroads by providing a profit that in the average is 6 per cent of the cost as it is shown to the congressional committee.

Individual variations to fit the case of each railroad is next to impossible and the result may be that there are cases of undue profit to some of them and insufficient return to others. Late in his term of office as postmaster-general, Mr. Hitchcock urged a readjustment with a view to a better equality of the profit but with the further object of reducing the expenditure by \$9,000,000, which he declared could be done without impairing the 6 per cent profit to the carriers. The main trunk lines were shown by his investigation to be getting large profit on the business and the small ones were the losers. The proposal of the retributive refusal to carry the mails does not come from the small roads; it is one of the products of the genius that great concerns monopolize.

Other considerations than the profitability of the business the government supplies will aid to prevent the extreme of suspending the service. There is a charter obligation, written or implied, that the railroads are not likely to disrespect. They owe some one for the right to traverse the land. They are under a common obligation to serve that neither begins nor ends with the consideration of the direct profits. They will not carry out the notion of the warlike official. There is, however, a value in the incident as showing the inclination to look in every direction but the right one for the restoration or improvement of profits, everywhere but to the efficient and correct handling of their properties.

The railroad that would propose to throw over the government contract for carrying the mails would thereby show itself poorly officered. There would be occasion to inquire with particular care into other features of a management that could commit itself to an act so unbusinesslike and unpatriotic.

### Carrier Pigeons and Baseball

CARRIER PIGEONS have been employed to carry the score at the end of each inning from a baseball field at Silver Lake, Mass., to Lawrence, the home town of one of the contesting teams. The conceit is a pleasant one. The score, of course, might have been telephoned or telegraphed, but the novelty of the new method appealed as strongly as its utility to those who engaged in it. If the pigeons were properly trained, those awaiting the scores at Lawrence doubtless received them in good time and in good order; if they were not properly trained, the fault will lie with the owners rather than with the pigeons. However, the interesting and important phase of the matter lies in the possibility that, somehow or other, pigeon-flying and baseball can be connected in a manner conducive to the advancement of two of the most innocent and absorbing of present-day pastimes.

It has long been felt by students of the situation that the baseball enthusiast, commonly called a fan, should have some other diversion, if only for the purpose of moderating his enthusiasm. Too much concentration upon baseball, it is held, is likely to make him over critical of the playing, discontented with the decisions of the umpire and disposed to argue on the grandstand or in the bleachers for a change of management in the local team or a change of rules in the league. When a baseball enthusiast has displayed enthusiasm pretty regularly for, say, one third of the season, it is held, he is very likely to exhibit indifference to the finest pitching, catching, throwing, batting and running for another third of the time, and there have been cases where he has not been quite himself even down to the time of the world series.

Now the pigeon episode offers a solution for this very common difficulty. Why would it not be a good plan for fans to divide their interests between the game and the birds? The time it would take them to prepare the latter for flights from the ball grounds would, perhaps, give them just the relaxation of which they stand in need. While occupied with the birds they would not be occupied in explaining to their neighbors on the benches how a play in the inning before last was positively the worst they had ever seen. If they became interested in the homing pigeons the relief would be great for the management, the umpire, the players and the general spectators. Perhaps the leagues will realize it to be to their interest to provide pigeons for the fans. It would not cost so very much, and if it only held the attention of the fans during a part of every game the investment would pay large dividends.

ONE of the things contributing to the homogeneity of the American people is the fact that nearly everybody belongs to something that holds an annual national convention.

A FASHION note intimates that neither shoes nor the price of them will be lower this fall.

### Railroads Have a Good Customer in Government

PEOPLE who look to the press for guidance in opinion have some cause for complaint in the variations that a few days supplied as to President Wilson's action concerning Mexico. Within the bounds of the week from the announcement that Mr. Lind was to go to the southern capital as a personal representative and his arrival there, it was served with agitation, apprehension, prediction of disturbance amounting to a national affront and criticism if not denunciation of the President's course as an act of diplomatic crudity and practical peril. And then there was the quiet arrival, the assurance that there would be no harm done the envoy and that the head of such government as the country has would put no bars in the way of the American representative carrying out the purpose of his visit, at least to inquire into conditions and to advise the diplomatic officers as to their course.

The press is not to be too strongly chided. Perhaps it was doing its work as a mirror only too well. It was not less perturbed and went through no more sudden shifts than certain conspicuous men in positions of some responsibility at Washington. It could only be wished for the newspapers that they would be a bit more reflective in the intellectual sense and a bit less actively so in the physical sense. At least they might be sure that the images they presented of the public thought were not in the least distorted. Editorial judgments to retain respect will be more cautious in yielding to the assault upon what is doubtful only because it is unusual.

What has happened is that President Wilson broke the precedents of diplomacy in sending a personal representative to Mexico on an errand in part of inquiry, in another part of counsel to the officers who constitute the embassy and in a possible but not assured part of influencing Senor Huerta to submit to the constitutional test as to his retention of his office, and that the President's course fell under the swift disapproval of official and unofficial men whose notions of national conduct had not been consulted. The sensational possibilities of the departure were not undervalued and perils were built up without calculation of the fact that the President of the United States was not at all likely to be affronted by the President of Mexico. It has all passed very quickly to a realization that there was no ground in reason for the President of the United States to refrain from sending Mr. Lind to study the situation and so far as possible to help it to a solution.

It is at least to be credited to the press that it readjusted itself with celerity to the calm situation of Mr. Lind's presence and the Mexican President's tolerance, even at some cost to its reputation for sound forecasting and calm reasoning in the period between the beginning and the end of the journey from one capital to the other.

SINCE the days of Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton, and, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory and somewhat unhappy outcome of the United States Bank enterprise, since the days of President Jackson, there has existed in the American nation a strong desire for a banking system that would have the great power of the government at its back. On the other hand, and, up to a very recent day acting as a drag to such a sentiment, there has existed widespread popular doubt as to the ability of statesmanship, under a democracy, to so frame a law providing for the establishment of an institution of this character as to afford absolute safeguards to the people and their institutions. Readers of this newspaper need hardly be told that those who from time to time have engaged in an effort to create a banking organization under government auspices and control, partly or wholly, have been subjected to severe criticism, and often to unjust suspicion and aspersion.

A reason for this may be found in the fact that nearly all undertakings of this kind, up to the present time, have been carried on solely or mainly under the direction of partisans supposed or known to be closely in sympathy, and even allied, with powerful private capitalistic interests. Moreover, in these cases it has seemed to the onlooking public that solicitude for the welfare of the moneyed establishments and their clients has overshadowed consideration for the mass of the people. How very sensitive, how acutely sensitive, the public is to any tendency toward the legitimizing and nationalizing of a financial oligarchy is evidenced by the scrutiny to which the Glass bill, now before Congress with the sanction of an administration pledged to the public interests, is questioned at every point.

This newspaper on Saturday presented its readers with a comprehensive review covering the present status of that measure. As framed originally it was supposed to represent the best thought of a long line of students of American finance, to incorporate the chief recommendations of the monetary commission, to stand for the ideas of a safe and sound banking and currency system held by President Wilson and his cabinet. Nevertheless, 175 amendments to the bill have been offered and considered in committee, and of these twenty originated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This body, it should be remembered, although representative of the trade and commerce of the country, is by no means concerned in having any undue advantage conferred upon the banking interests. It is representative, that is, of the tens of thousands of industrial and commercial houses of the country which, on the one hand, serve as a medium of trade for the great consuming public, and, on the other, are dependent upon the financial establishments for the accommodation necessary to the conduct of this business. Thirteen of the amendments were accepted, but it is no less significant that seven were rejected.

Both in the acceptance and rejection of the Chamber of Commerce amendments, as well as in the volume of amendments from other sources, is there cause for public satisfaction. It must serve to create confidence in the measure finally that amendments are accepted or rejected regardless of the source, and that not a line of the bill is escaping close examination. Not even the tariff measure, important though it is, has been so picked and prodded for possible defects. It does not follow from all this that when the bill shall be reported by the committee it will be perfect, nor that when further scrutinized, altered and amended by both houses of Congress it will be without flaw; but it should be a source of public gratification that, in the absence of experience with its practical operation, the Glass bill, if enacted, seems to give promise of a financial system long hoped for and long needed.

### Sentiment as to Mexico Takes Sudden Shifts

### Framing the Currency Bill